

HAILGAN!



(THE STRUGGLE)

ORGAN OF THE SOMALI
REVOLUTIONARY SOCIALIST PARTY

THE SPEECH OF THE GENERAL
SECRETARY ON THE FIRST SESSION
OF THE NATIONAL PEOPLES' ASSEMBLY.

The Role of small-scale industry and
artisan in rural life.

CC. Sessions of the social
Organisations.

Health Education and facilities for
Rural People.

Struggle to
learn, in order to
learn to
struggle better

HAILGAIN

published monthly by the
CENTRAL COMMITTEE
of the **SOMALI REVOLUTIONARY SOCIALIST PARTY**

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2/= shillings (Somali) per issue,

40/= shillings per year, post included.

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\$ 12.00 per year, airmail post included.
(US dollars).

South Central and West Africa

\$ 17.00 per year, airmail post included.

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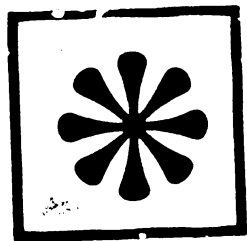
\$30.00 per year; airmail post included.

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HALGAN

Official Organ of the S.R.S.P.
 Published monthly in Somali & English and quarterly in Arabic
 4th year — No 39,40,41, Jan. Feb. March 1980 — Price Sh. So. 2
 People's Hall — Mogadishu, SDR
 P.O. Box 1204
 Room No. 112 — Telephone 720 — Ext. 51 and 74



EDITORIAL NOTE

Fundamental changes in Somalia.

The latter months of 1979 and the first months of 1980 heralded far-reaching political changes in the Somali revolution ushered in by the armed forces and supported by the Somali masses took successive stages to mature. The widest democratisation processes symbolised by the adoption of a constitution in August 1979 and the election of a hundred and seventy one members of the National People's Assembly and over one thousand members of the Local People's Assemblies, Constitutes the final materialisation of the seventh internal fundamental principle of the first charter. The materialisation of this deep aspiration of our people accords with the high level of political consciousness and maturity of our people. In the adoption of the above political changes the Somali revolution has beyond shadow of doubt showed its full conviction in the people's right to full participation in the running of their affairs. This attitude and mental framework of the revolution is the cornerstone of the democratic ideals of our socialist state.

The constitution of Somalia, as the basic law of our country, enjoys a supreme legal validity, and as such all previous legal enactments have to, within the span of one year, be brought in consonance with it. Obviously future legal promulgations have to be moved by its spirit. The constitution primarily defines the political, economic and organisational structure of the Somali state. It does this in a fairly comprehensive manner. Over and above this it systematically lays down the basic social rights and duties of the Somali citizen. No longer will the law countenance any possible arbitrary action against the individuals' right to freedom of speech, expression of opinion and the sacredness of his home, etc. Any act of the individual which may be presumed to be criminal ought to be brought before a competent court, which will try him without any prejudice and violation of the basic rights vested in the individual. The judicial system of Somalia will most certainly improve in quality thanks to the hard and fast rules stipulated in the constitution to over haul it.

The institution of the people's Assembly in both its national dimension, on the one hand, and territorial (regional and district level) dimension is a testimony to the irreversible grounding of the democratic process unfolding in our country. The People's representatives in those assemblies enjoying the support of nearly four mil-

lion voters are a new breed of representatives. Unlike the corrupt members of parliaments of the pre-revolutionary period they have not spend thousands of shillings to be elected, nor have they been elected on a clan platform. They have been selected for their revolutionary service to the nation and country. In the coming five years of their parlimentary term the Somali people will look upto them to accomplish great things in the process of an onward march of the Somali revolution. The powers of enacting, amending and repealing of laws with which they are vested gives them a crucial role in the moulding of political life in their term of office. The deputies, righ to freely express his opinions, put questions to Gov't members, and a host of other rights, too numerous to count, will help our People's Assembly members in widening the parameters of Gov't action and in linking the Gov't and the people.

The new members of the people's Assembly represent the consummate interests of the whole nation instead of the narrow interests of a particular constituency. Fortified by this grand vision in serving a whole nation our new member will surely address himself to the noble cause of bringing nearer a progressively developed, united Somalia where the groundig of social justice and equality will be the most strategic ideals to be urgently sought and achieved. There is no doubt that the new members of the people's Assembly will hold such ideals aloft. In the international arena the establishment of the peoples assemblies will bring about firmer relationship with the peoples and countries of the world through its linkage with their respective institutions.

The first session of the People's Assembly convened on 24th January 1980. In its first session it elected comrade Mohamed Siad Bare as the head of State of the Somali Democratic Republic. Further, the standing Committee of fourteen members were also elected. Before the electoral process all the members of the People's Assembly were sworn in.

Subsequently the President, Comrade Mohamed Siad Barre announced the new Govt consisting of twenty seven Ministers and twenty nine Assistant Ministers. The

activities carried out for a complete Revolutionary decade. The bibliography below will cover editorials and other articles carried in

the issues of HALGAN beginning from November 1978.

Editorials and other important articles	Issue No: Date.
— The Baghdad Summit	25 — Nov. 1978
— The Camp David Accords	26 — Dec. 1978
— Fruitful year; Graduates from the Political institute	27 — Jan. 1979
— The opening Speech of the General Secretary at the extra-ordinary Congress of the SRSP	28 — Feb. 1979
— Somalia & the year of the Child; Women's struggle : A World wide perspective	29 — March, 1979
— Speeches of the General Secretary of the SRSP on the occasion of 1st & 15th of May	30-31 April, May 1979
— The FRANTZ FANON CENTER MOGADISHU CONFERENCE; Reflections on the Somali Economy	32 — 33 June—July 1979
— The New National Constitutions of SDR,	34 — 35 Sept.

N.B. But Halgan Staff are apologizing for the readers that due to technical obstacles and other circumstances which are beyond our control, the last issues of Halgan were delayed. Anyhow, we hope to bring the condition to the routine as soon as Possible.

Colloquium on trade union press

(from page 28)

vironments, while at the same time he is the product of his own society and language, knowledge, beliefs and traditions and that made up the sum total of his culture».

Jaalle Abdisalam highlighted how the Somali Revolution of 21st October came to the rescue of the Somali workers from exploitation, placed power in their hands and fully enhanced the mass-media for their services.

He also explained the transformation, that has taken

place in the Ministry of Information and National Guidance.

Since the advent of the revolution as well as the development of the country's, mass-media in general. «The greatest contributing factor to this development of the mass-media has been the writing of the Somali language in 1972, because it has helped to coordinate the efforts of the mass-media in reaching the People. At the same time it has helped found a Somali Press, and publications» he said. Our mass-media today is

development oriented and in the international solidarity in the fight against colonialism, neo-colonialism and Racism, and to world peace through the propagation of the principles of self determination, positive neutrality and non-alignment» he said.

In conclusion the Minister expressed the hope that the colloquium would greatly contribute to the positive socio-economic transformation of the African continent so that its peoples could enjoy prosperity through the realization of rapid progress.



BY a popular massive vote approve the constitution of the Somali Democratic Republic

adoption of the idea of assistant ministers is a new departure in our Governmental structure which takes into account the new needs of greater democratisation that have now arisen. The complex new socio-economic realities of our country and the pressing needs of rapid development necessitate continuous consultation and co-ordination of multi-sided activities. The new Somali Gov't whose throughgoing program has been recently approved by the People's Assembly will most certainly give teeth and vastly consolidate the fundamental constitutional and legal changes unfolding in our political life. Halgan, the mouthpiece of the Central Committee of SRSP, can only wish great success to the People's Assembly and the new Somali Gov't. This Journal hopes that great accomplishments will accrue to the Somali people, thanks to the hard work to be put in by our governing representatives in whose hands first and foremost the fate of our nation lies.

Thanks.

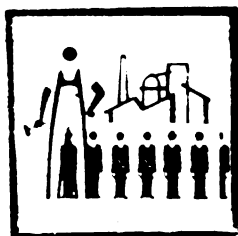
Soon after the December general elections, a great reshuffle and reorganisation occurred in the leadership of the country. A new cabinet was announced, Party Bureaus were reshuffled and new committees appointed for the social organisations. Meanwhile the Ideology Bureau came under the general Bureau for Ideology and Foreign Affairs with Jaalle Ahmed Mohamoud Farah as chairman. Chairman for Ideology Bureau Jaalle Abdirahman Aydid and myself as the minister of information.

For the reasons stated above, I am giving up the responsibilities of chairmanship of the Editorial Board of Halgan. I am sending a farewell to the Editorial Board of Halgan, staff of the Bureau and all other people who worked hectically and selflessly since the establishment of the journal. For the readers of Halgan I am reminding them that the journal will be published as usual.

Finally, I am forwarding my greetings and salutations to the new Chairman of Halgan, with whom I am confident for his capability and farsightedness.

Jaalle Dr. Mohamed Aden Sheikh

Political, Economic and Social Affairs



Role of small scale industry and artisan in rural life.

— Ismail Hagi Farah

1. COMMUNITY

1. A rural community or a village in the basic unit of socio-economic setup of a society. It is a place where people bound by their age old unbreakable ties of culture, race, religion and occupation live together to share the bounties of common natural resources which the vicinity offers viz, water, land, pastures, bushes, forests, birds, wild animals, minerals, fish and other marine endowments. They work together or in cooperation with each other to make use of and exploit this common resources. People living in a rural community have normally a common past; a common present, and common aspirations and ambitions.

2. ORGANISATION OF OLD COMMUNITIES

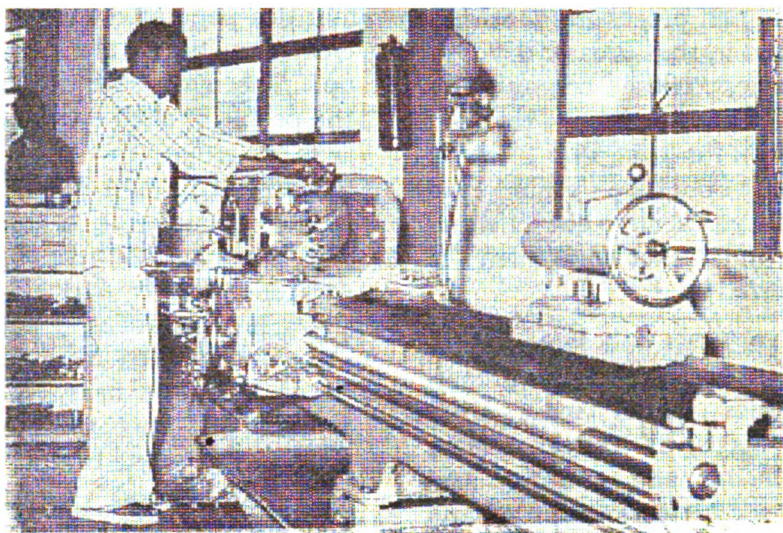
Rural communities, in the vanishing world of communication vacuum, were organized on the concept of self sufficiency.

This necessitated the inclusion of few families capable of meeting the essential needs of the community for services, skills and industrial products. Content with limited wants, rural people required tools, service facilities and primary processing or manufacturing facilities to meet their basic needs of food, shelter and clothing. In old communities, therefore, there could be found a harber, a blacksmith, a weaver, a cobb-

lier, a potter, a carpenter, a mason, a shopkeeper, and a donkey cart transporter. Thus all the services and facilities were available to the farmer, at his door-step.

3. SOMALI COMMUNITIES

Somalia has three basic characteristics. Firstly, this is a vast country with relatively small population and abnormally long coastline. Secondly, the means of communication are scarce and inadequate. Thirdly, the bulk of the population is nomad, engaged in the occupation of livestock raising. It is against this perspective that rural setup of Somalia has to be explored and studied. In the north eastern region of Somalia farming communities are almost non-existent. However, communities have sprung up to meet the needs of roaming nomads for water, which is collected and stored during the raining season for sale, repair and services - of tools, cloth, millet, maize and other



necessities of life. Nomads sell to these communities hides and skin, clarified butter, goats, hams, and milk. Thus these communities operate as commercial and industrial production centers. On the coastline (3230 Km long) there are communities of fishermen. These communities either meet the requirements of the fish processing factories located in that area or dry fish for sale. These communities also catch tortoise to extract oil for local sale or export. Country boats are produced locally, but fishing nets and other equipment is imported.

In northern and southern regions, there are farming communities which meet their own needs, as well as, those of the nomads roaming around for services facilities and industrial products. Thus these communities have both cottage industries, handicrafts and processing industries.

In any case, the number of villages in somalia is not very large and these include commercial centres which have emerged to meet the needs of the nomads, as well as those

of farming and fishing communities. Cottage industries handicrafts and processing industries are mostly concentrated in the commercial centres which look like big villages or small townships.

1. CRAFTSMEN COMMUNITIES

In the course of time, communities populated mostly by craftsmen have also sprung up. The main occupation of the people of such a community is one single craft or cottage industry. This is a phenomenon not peculiar to Somalia. This can be witnessed anywhere in Asia or Africa. To cite a few instances, potters are concentrated in a village called Dhanane near Merca. tanners and shoe makers in a township called Brava, weavers at Jilib and Wanlwain. Sepolite moulders and stone cutters at Elbur and Wood workers at Erigavo in the north eastern region. It is apparent that such communities offer an ideal base for initiating the development process.

5. ROLE OF COTTAGE INDUSTRIES AND HANDICRAFTS

To determine the role of

cottage industries and handicrafts in the Somali economy a glance at the available industrial data looks imperative. The census of industries carried out in 1974 reveals that there are as many as 6.449 industrial establishments of which 6.059 employ less than 5 workers. These form 94% of the total. These family units or cottage scale establishments are located mostly outside the capital town of Somalia, namely Mogadiscio. Numerical and percentage distribution of establishments by industry group is of interest and this is reproduced below from the census report.

6. VOLUME OF RURAL CRAFTS AND INDUSTRIES

The foregoing table provides overwhelming evidence in regard to the sizable volume of rural crafts and industries. This table however does not present data on establishments employing 5 or more workers. Assuming that establishment employing up to 10 workers fall within the realm of small scale industry, both the number of establishments and workers will further go up.

TABLE NUMERICAL AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ESTABLISHMENT BY INDUSTRY GROUP

Serial No.	Industry Group	Number of Establishment employing less than 5 workers	% of Total
I	Food Manufacturing	2,503	41.3
II	Manufacture of Pottery and earthenware	561	9.3
III	Leather and footwear	548	9.0
IV	Manufacture of wearing apparel except foot wear	450	7.4
V	Matel products	400	6.6
VI	Manufacture of textiles	339	5.6
VII	Furniture and fixture	182	3.0
VIII	Lime	87	1.4
IX	Structural clay products	36	0.6
X	Jewellery	30	0.5
XI	Others	923	15.3
T o t a l		6,059	100.0

Number of workers engaged in each specific craft or cottage industry is not known. However, a study of the census data reveals that there could be around 30,000 workers engaged in rural crafts and traditional industries. This forms around 1% of the total population or 5% of the total labour force.

Rural crafts which offer the largest employment are: pottery, shoe making, handloom weaving, tailoring, metal work, basketry, wood work, ivory work and stone work. Processing industries offering sizable employment include; animal slaughtering and meat processing, fish drying, oil seed crushing, sweet making, bakeries, grain milling tanneries, lime kiln and charcoal making.

7. LEVEL OF TECHNOLOGY

Rural Somalia has yet to be electrified. This excludes the use of mechanised equipment to a large extent. Preparatory and finishing processes which can be mechanised without affecting the craftsmanship (which is essentially hand work) are also manual. The benefits of technology and technical progress are still to be availed of.

8. PRODUCT RANGE

Product range of traditional crafts is too narrow and limited. Emphasis is on the production of decorative and not utility items.

Processing industries rarely make use of by-products like blood and bones flowing from slaughter houses, scrapped flesh and leather shreds available from tanneries etc. There are promising prospects to improve the situation.

9. DESIGN

Design plays a crucial role in the marketability of crafts products. A design essentially represents the cultural manifestation of the society. Somali culture is old and rich, but the design being used by traditional crafts, though few, are mostly original, real and marked with simplicity to the extent of crudeness. Of late, there is a tendency to imitate which if allowed to continue, may rob the originality of Somali designs. Possibilities of improving and multiplying Somali designs while keeping their Somali characteristics intact are immense.

10. DIVISION OF LABOUR.

Division of labour is non-existent. An individual workman produces an item from start to the finish. For instance, a potter procures clay, grinds it prepares the body, crafts the product on the wheel, applies the glaze, fires the kiln and markets the finished products. This is a situation prevalent in almost all the handicrafts.

11. MARKET.

Handicraft products like items of wood, ivory, sapokite, bones, clay, straw, and textiles find their market in Mogadishu and other main cities like Hargeisa and Kismayo, while pottery, basketry, caps, shoes, textiles are mainly within the community and its neighbourhood.

12. CAPITAL STRUCTURE

Capital invested in a rural enterprise is subscribed and contributed by the family which owns that enterprise. A programme of financing family establishments to main and ca-

rry inventories of materials and finished products has still to be conceived. Production activity in these establishments therefore remains intermittent. Unless goods produced are sold, further production does not take place.

13. PRODUCTION COOPERATIVES

An endeavour has been started to organise craftsmen and cottage workers into production cooperatives on the basis of the cooperative Law of 1973. As a consequence, 19 cooperatives have sprung up. To enable the member workers of a cooperative to work under one roof, loans have been provided on the guarantee offered by the Ministry of industry for constructing workshops. Cooperatives have been formed but not registered, nor a record of periodical elections and consequent changes in the management and membership maintained, in accordance with a uniform procedure still to be prescribed.

Similarly, these cooperatives have not been assisted to maintain accounts on a unified pattern nor facilities offered by the registration authority for annual auditing of accounts and performance evaluation. Cooperative by-laws have to be formulated and introduced to achieve these objectives. Cooperatives formation cannot be taken as an end in itself.

Cooperative have to be used as an effective tool of development. It is advisable to formulate and implement an annual development programme of each cooperative, to facilitate the replacement of antiquated technology by relatively more modern technology, to introduce division of lab-

bour, to improve the existing designs, to introduce new designs to broaden the product range, to improve the skills through training programmes to be organised, and to facilitate the collective buying of materials in bulk and marketing of products. Devoid of such a programme, and absence of arrangement of financing such a programme, the cooperative movement launched in 1973 has not been able to cut much ice in the field of traditional industries and crafts.

14. PLACE OF RURAL INDUSTRY IN SOMALI ECONOMY

Rural industry holds a place of prominence in the Somali economy, because of its size and volume of employment it offers, and the needs of the nomads in far flung rural areas this satisfies. Despite its importance, potential and prospects, this is a sector which has more or less, remained neglected. This could be due to the highly centralised institutional set up in Somalia, and for lack of experienced field staff for extension work.

15. ROLE OF INDUSTRY IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT

The role of industry in a programme of rural development which aims at the optimum utilisation and exploitation of local resources is unique. Whether in the field of education (formal or informal), public works (construction of community buildings and approach roads), recreation (sports games and cultural activities), home improvement of ventilation, internal decoration, kitchen, latrines, furnishing, women's han-

d work) or economy (supply and repair of irrigation pumps and production and supply of farming tools and implements, fishing boats nets and equipment, nomadic tools), industry has a role to play.

16. ROLE OF INDUSTRY IN RURAL ECONOMY

The role of industry in the development of rural economy is almost crucial and indispensable. A large medium sized agro-based industry or a processing plant normally caters for wider market and has to be established in a regional town where facilities of infrastructure are available. But agro-based industrial units, where-ever these are established, have to be fed from the rural areas around. This necessitates the opening up of the area and causes an undeniable impact on the life of the feeding villages.

There is a number of preliminary operations which can be undertaken in the villages producing materials for industrial units to be established in regional towns. It is also possible to establish certain industries in the villages to meet the growing demand of regional towns, for a variety of end products. To cite a few instances.

a) Crops and fruits have to be cleaned, graded, and packed in produce villages for sale to the industrial plants in the regional town.

b) Milk has to be collected, tested, chilled and transported to milk plants for conversion into powder, evaporated or condensed milk or production of cheese and butter. Villages which can collect from nomads one ton or more milk per day can be equipped

with drum drying plants and sell to reconstitution plants for powdered milk.

c) Butter cheese can be collected from nomads, clarified and packed.

d) Hides and skins can be collected, graded, soaked and dried for sale to tanneries or HASA for export.

It is also possible for rural tanning industry after its improvement, to produce wet blue and crust for export.

e) Animal and fish offal can be collected at village level and semiprocessed for sale to industrial plants. Some of these can be processed into and products. Instance are:

i) Extraction of tallow from bones for use in the soap industry.

(ii) Production of animal glue from animal fleshings.

(iii) Production of fishmeal from heads, tails and bones of fish normally thrown in the sea.

(iv) Production of bone and blood meal for sale to animal feed industry export.

(v) Refining and packing of rendered fat for sale as cooking medium.

(g) Solar salt producing industry can be developed in villages on the sea shore and crude salt can be sold to salt refineries to be established in regional towns.

(h) Vegetables and fruits can be dried and packed.

(i) Pickles can be produced and packed at village level. Rural industry adds value to the produce of farmers, li-

vestock raisers and fisherman and offers graded and packed produce of quality to large and medium industry which has to grow in regional towns. Rural industry is likewise capable of producing end products in selected fields where materials and markets are available.

HOW TO ACHIEVE INDUSTRIAL GROWTH IN A RURAL AREA

To enable the industry to perform its destined role, a two pronged approach has to be formulated.

a) A resource survey of each region has to be planned and carried out with projects which can be located and established at regional level or village level. In the case of the former the processes to be undertaken at the level of feeding villages will have to be indentified.

b) A census of traditional industries and crafts has to be carried out on regional basis to identify projects for intensive development and programmes for extensive development. In the case of the former no base is available in the shape of craftsman communities outside project villages chosen for intensive development.

17. NEW INDUSTRIES

A feasibility study of each new industrial project will have to be carried out. This is a pre-requisite for avoiding any mishap and to ensure its financing.

Participation of rural areas in this project has to be identified.

If the project is to be loca-

ted in a regional town, it will be of advantage to identify the feeder area and villages falling in that area, and to provide to this area the requisite inputs for producing materials in required quantities. This area will also have to be opened up as a part of the rural development programme to facilitate the transportation of its produce to the location of industrial plant. In the case of a plant to be established in a village, the entrepreneurs, investors might be found from the villages selected for that plan, and assisted.

18. EXISTING TRADITIONAL INDUSTRIES

On the basis of the survey proposed, this should be possible to identify villages co-operatives for intensive development projects. A detailed study of these villages and co-operatives should then be carried out for preparing a development plan in consultation with the workers concerned. This plan has to be produced after answers have been found to a variety of question ranging from market projects, skill development needs, technology improvement design and product development, replacement of materials, quality improvement, production cost reduction financing requirements etc. These and similar other issues may be studied in depth to facilitate the formulation of a development plan for financing and implementation. As regards a programme of extensive development, this has to be formulated after ascertaining the requirements of specific industries. Training could be the starting point and then this can be followed up by programmes of financing to facilitate the acquisition of

new equipments, advisory services to ensure the use of new tools and equipment.

19. SOME EXTRACTS FROM PREVIOUS REPORTS

The writer speaker visited the northern regions of Somalia in 1974 and met with the representatives of:

a) Artisans, craftsmen and skilled workers engaged in traditional industries; and b) Trading community, building contractors and private enterprise engaged in varying business pursuits.

These meeting were organised at his request by the Governors of Belitwein, Galkayo, Burao and Hargeysa. The outcome of these meetings was reported to the Ministry of Industry.

It will be of interest to present to this symposium a gist of some of the conclusions and recommendation of this report.

These are as follows;

a) The existence of traditional industries and rural crafts, as well as, of private enterprise interested in making investments in industry necessitates the opening of Ministry's out posts in certain regions.

b) Cooperative movement may be used an effective tool of development by:

i) Training cooperative leaders in cooperative management in collaboration with SIDAM.

ii) Introducing a system of supervised cooperative credit.

iii) Introducing a system of annual development plans to be prepared by experts for

each cooperative in consultation with its members: and

iv) A community workshop to be established in the region where the number of iron workers is fairly large; these workers be trained in this workshop, which may offer to trained workers facility of using machines on payment, and to agriculture and transport sectors of repairing and servicing.

d) A handicraft development centre for women be established in each region for training women folk in tailoring, knitting and embroidery. These centres may operate as training production units.

e) A list of industries which can be developed in each region may be prepared and presented to the Governor of that region.

As soon as private enterprise becomes interested in an industry on that list, an official visit plan for financing and from the Ministry could visit that region to help the enterprise in formulating the project and finalising the financing and investment arrangements. The entrepreneurs in the regions visited had expressed a desire to make investments in the following industries.

- i) Cattle feed plants.
- ii) Pickling of hides and skins.

iii) Aluminium utensils.

iv) Ball point pens.

v) Plant for converting milk into powder.

vi) Nail making plant.

vii) Plant for producing and packing butter

viii) Power loom unit for making Hosguntie cloth and other specialised fabrics.

ix) Hosiery and knitting unit.

(x) plastic utensil making plant

Thus both the markets and investors with ideas are available in the regions, who might use any surplus rural manpower for small and medium sized industries.

In another report on small industry produced in 1974, the proposals which might the writer speaks some further proposals which might be of interest to this symposium:

a) Handloom cooperatives may be encouraged and assisted to replace hand looms by powerlooms, to undertake the production of synthetic and specialised fabrics. Each cooperative could be equipped for producing a different product.

b) Cooperatives of iron workers may be encouraged and assisted to produce specific light engineering products like door fittings and door loc-

ks, kerosine oil cookers, bath room fittings, and wire products like springs, nails, wire netting etc;

c) A potters cooperative may be encouraged and assisted to gradually mechanise production and to produce glazed pottery:

d) Mechanisation be introduced in shoe cooperative:

e) Industries based on meat and fish offals be planned:

f) Design improvement be introduced in industries like shoe making, furniture making and handicrafts;

g) Private enterprise be encouraged and financed to make investment in small industry and for that purpose and investment ceiling be specified.

21. CONCLUSION

A rural development programme in Somalia is expected to usher an era of hope for the people living in communities spread over far-flung areas. Small industry could play an effective role in its success, provided the programme to be conceived is composite and fully integrated in nature and has been prepared with the active participation of rural people, and is manned and run by workers trained in attitudes acceptable to the people of villages.



Health education and facilities for rural people:

Mohamed Abdullahi Gulaid

1. As we all know, our people in the rural areas are not fully aware of the benefits of modern systems of health care. So, it is still the practice with them to have recourse to traditional healers when in need of medical treatment.

While granting the merits and advantages, at least partially, of such age-old practices, the Government offered, in 1974, the local traditional healers courses aimed at enhancing their medical knowledge and determining their competence relating to various aspects of treatment.

The modern system of health care was virtually introduced in rural areas in conjunction with the nation-wide campaign for wiping out illiteracy.

2. The Problem in Profile

a. The rural communities are scarcely enlightened on health care;

b. There is difficulty in



establishing permanent contact with unsettled communities;

c. There is lack of knowledge on the need for cleanliness in some rural areas, particularly in certain crop producing ones;

d. Rural communities often suffer from under-nourishment due to either shortage of food, as some times happens; or due to certain foods being under taboo, such as egg, chicken, fish and meat of some animals for particular reasons;

e. Scarcity of clean water

for the consumption of rural communities.

3. SCOPE OF HEALTH EDUCATION IN RURAL AREAS.

Health Education in rural areas is mainly collateral to community development programmes designed by the Ministries of Local Governments and of Livestock, Range and Forestry.

Following are some features of Health Education :-

a. Lectures delivered at Eil Jaalle School to persons locally committed to rural community development; known in Somali as «NABAD-DOONO» and «SAMADOONO» who in turn, pass them over to their respective communities.

b. Permanent rural development campaign involves making rural communities health conscious.

c. In the districts, continuous training courses are held



hospital for nurses and midwives recruited from rural communities.

d. Health Education Programmes prepared by the Ministry of Health go on the air twice weekly, via the two national Radio channels.

e. The Daily Newspaper October Star (Xiddigta Oktoobar) prints weekly special features under the title (Health Education Programme).

4. RURAL HEALTH FACILITIES.

The set-up of the national health services is as follows:-

a. Regional and district hospitals.

b. Mother and Child Care Centres, in districts.

c. Dispensaries in cities, towns and large villages (with 225 persons).

5. NEW PLAN FOR RURAL HEALTH DEVELOPMENT.

It has been obvious for some time that health care facilities have not been equitably distributed locally to the rural communities.

Thus, with the aim of making health services equally available to the rural communities, as to the rest of the society, the Ministry has designed to set up a series of primary health care units to serve the needs of the rural community. This modern system to which the people themselves can contribute immensely and which involves all bodies concerned with the socio-economic development of the community, will create a widely spread health

care down to the villages for patients as well as for disease control.

In carrying out this project, we hope to get considerable aid from USAID. The project will be carried out on experimental basis over five years (1980-1984) in four regions of the country, namely, Bay, Togdheer, Mudug and Lower Juba. Thereafter, it will be implemented throughout the country.

The scheme of primary health care will be implemented through a scale of health facilities closely linked with each other. At any health facility on the scale health officers will bear responsibility for the job specifically assigned to him :-

1. THE VILLAGE

The village is the basic ground for the primary health care for any single village or group of villages with 3,000 population, there will be trained two persons selected by the community. The two are midwives to be engaged on mother and child care and a person looking after the cleanliness and sanitation, providing health education and serving at First Aid. They use Operational Manuals as a guidance in their job.

11. LARGE VILLAGES

At any large village there will be established a Health Centre manned by:

1. Public Health Nurse
2. Nurse Midwife
3. Sanitation
4. Orderlies.

The main task of this team is community health service

consisting of treatment of the patients and disease control. Its task also involves regular inspection trips to the villages for getting first hand information from public nurses.

III. DISTRICT

In the districts, where there already exists a Health Centre and a Hospital, primary health care will extend their functions to receive patients sent from villages. Further they would supervise health personnel and nurses in the villages.

IV. THE REGIONS

In a region where there are offices of the Regional Health Coordinator, Regional Health and Regional Health Centre, the plan is to facilitate them to cope with cases too complicated for services at lower levels, and to see to the proper functioning of health personnel in districts and villages.

For the purpose of creating an adequate network of health service extending to the villages, the Primary Health Care Scheme promotes:

1. Nurses training courses;
2. Hierarchical job inspection;
3. Function of health facilities on the scale.
4. Supply of medicines and medical instruments.

V. TRAINING.

For the purpose of training efficient health personnel to meet the requirements of the Primary Health Care Scheme, two Training Schools are to be set up at Baidoa and Burao.



The political science institute.

— Ali ege Duaje

It is indisputably valid to speak of the logical connection between the organisational tasks of a Party and its guiding ideology and the «utter absurdity of an ideological organisation» (V.I. Lenin). In fact, an ideologically heterogeneous Party cannot organise properly because the important thing for the vanguard leading the working class and the people in the struggle for fundamental changes in society, for progress towards its higher development, is not merely a temporary coincidence of views on this or that specific issue of programme or policy, but precisely ideological unity. This, therefore, necessitates the creation and enhancement of programmes ensuring the attainment of a better ideological unity and consistent policies geared along this path. The Revolution's promulgation of three consecutive declarations (1969, 1970 — 1976) and its progressive role ever since its inception and its determination to execute consistent programmes that consolidate forces to build a better future for its masses, reveals its struggle to mould the ideological unity of which we speak.

The adoption of scientific socialism as outlined in the 2nd Declaration of the Revolution stands out in all the noble action undertaken, for it remains the only ideological principle with which the aspirations and goals of the Somali toiling masses could be attained. This adoption sank deeper roots and affirmed the unity of

views sought for by the revolution in tackling its problems. It has then become incumbent upon the revolution to increase the ranks of the Cadres that would defend its interests and keep in line with its basic scientific socialist principles. Life and experience have shown that without a planned and effective cadre policy, the revolution is deprived of crucial subjective prerequisite for purposeful, organized and effective work. Lenin pointed out; «Not a single class in history has achieved power without producing its political leaders, its prominent representatives who are able to organise a movement and lead it, (Coll. Works, Vol. 4, P. 370). In a similar context J/le Mohamed Siad Barre President of SDR, General Secretary of SRSP, speaking on the need for such cadre declared, «Every socialist revolution must create the cadres that would champion and support it; the socialist revolution should not seek confidence from those trained formerly by the colonialists».

In full cognisance to this revolutionary call of the President, a political science institute was founded on 25th May, 1975. It was established at Halane Training Centre, the authorities of which wholeheartedly welcomed the idea and provided for the facilities and accommodations necessary for the institute.

The need for the establishment of the Political Science Institute emanates from the overall revolutionary spirit

upon which the policy of our country is subsumed, and this in its place called for the dire need to have locally trained personnel in every sphere of social life, taking into account the negative effects that abroad training often precipitated. The creation of the here in a new era of political maturity in the country and mushroomed the quantity and quality of the political leadership, flooding continuously the whole country with its graduates who analyse their social problems without biases and adamantly guided by the peculiarities specific for their country.

The Institute traversed through various stages which was connected to the general capabilities of its location as well as to the pertinent requirements for each and every revolutionary stage that was mounted. It was formerly under the auspices of the Political Office of the Presidency of SRC in its early days. The opening of the institute commenced with 216 Students who were divided into three short coursed of six months, nine months, and one year groups. The objective basis of such courses was to enable students acquire the theory of Marxism—Leninism in a short time so that they can carry out various mobilising and organising activities among the broader masses.

The founding of the SRSP yet marked the importance and necessity for more cadres armed with Marxist ideology and capable of performing va-

rious effective leadership in the Party, in the Government and the Social Organisations. Hence forth the development of the institute culminated in the promulgation of a college level section in 1976 to enhance this pressing need. In the meantime the political science institute comprises three sections:

1. The college level section
2. The one-year programme section.
3. The sixth-month programme section.

Although the different sections vary in their levels of education, the curriculum in each and every level share and are based on the basic socialist principles. The multitude of subjects offered are generally classified into fundamental and non-fundamental, coming under the major departments of the college level.

The medium of instruction and execution of administration tasks are carried out in the Somali language which facilitates the students easy grasping and profound comprehension of their respective studies. The institute remains the only academic institute beyond the High School

which uses Somali as its medium of instruction. The staff and instructors are therefore invariably Somali nationals with university education and qualified teaching experiences.

The selection and enrollment of students into the institute is done by the Bearu of Ideology. Acceptance to the institute is for any person who remains a member of the Party and who has furthermore undoubtedly been active in the social activities.

Legibility to the college section particularly requires a high school certificate, an intermediate school certificate is sufficient for the one-year programme and an elementary school one for the six months course. The six month course is extremely valuable in that it bolsters the morale of the elderly, who in most cases constitute the majority of this section, and who are provided with a rare opportunity of both rest and education.

Since the establishment of the institute the total number of the students so far graduated amount to 670, among which 92 & 80 graduated from the college section in 1978,

80 respectively.

In its other dimension the Political Science Institute of the CC of the SRSP remains the highest political institution in the country and comes under the guidance and leadership of the Ideological Bearu of the CC of SRSP. In this respect and attuned to the general ideological principles of the Party, the institute sees it as imperative to wrough-t cadres of ample political maturity who are capable of moulding the General principles of Socialist Construction to the peculiarities and specific conditions of our country. Despite the fact that there is no sufficient text-book and accomodation facilities to the institute,, yet the SRSP spare no effort in mobilising the provision of whatever useful to the on-going of the institute. The Communist Party of China is under agreements made with the SRSP on the way of constructing a well equipped and extensive institute, the first ever to a comradely third world country.

In addition to this, several lecturers are undergoing training abroad and will evidently augment and pull to a higher level the status of the Political Institute.

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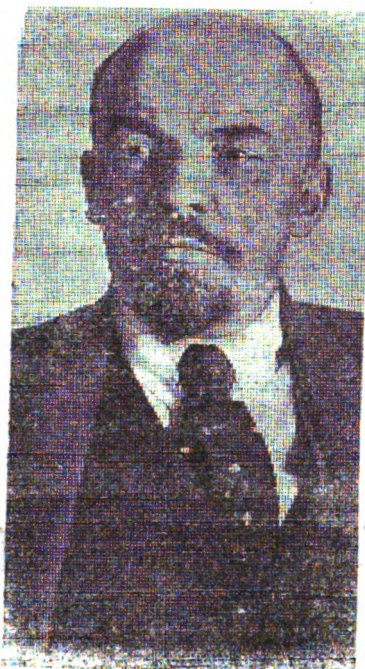
PARTY LIFE

LENIN: the great leader of the working class

VLADIMIR ILYICH ULYANOV — Lenin was born on 22nd April, 1870 in the Volga Town of Simbirsk — on the bank river Volga, known today as ulyanovsk: Lenin came from enlightened family, who politically had Democratic tendencies.

Lenin was born in an era, in which generally, the Revolutionary process of the working class and oppressed peoples reached its highest level. And in particular the Revolutionary situation was maturing in some parts of European continent. Apart from the general struggle of all oppressed peoples, the struggle and political consciousness of the Russian toiling masses was sharpened. The then, existing working class movement and the uprising of the Russian workers and peasants arose the young Lenin's Revolutionary sentiments and his willingness towards championing the cause of the oppressed people.

Lenin dedicated all his life for the revolutionary struggle of the working class. He founded a working class party, on a new organisational base and equipped with a revolutionary theory. Now all the existing working class parties are founded on the general principles formulated by the great leader, in the history of mankind, thanks to to Lenin's foresight and



stamina, the success of the proletarian revolution that is giving new face to our epoch became realized. He put into practices the theories and principles of constructing the new socialist society.

Lenin through his life, worked for the unity of the working class movement. He organised several cominterns in which the international working class parties took part. At the congresses of these cominterns proposals and decisions have put an end to the resolutions of the second international which was aimed to strangle the revolutionary movements of the international working class, and brought the necessity to fight against the reactionary forces that retarded the emerging unity of the

working class. In his report at the second comintern, Lenin declared that right wing tendencies and opportunism were the main enemy of the working class movement. He said «Opportunism is our principle enemy, Opportunism in the upper rank of the working class movement is bourgeois socialism not proletariat socialism». He also declared that such forces are against the proletarian solidarity and the unified struggle of the working class against imperialism.

Lenin's call on the working class to fight against opportunistic dilution of the concept of the proletarian solidarity and the practice of paying lip service to toiling masses, interest in order to camouflage the bourgeois limited interest is a noble ideal that we have to bear in mind for ever.

Lenin has not addressed himself only to organisational tasks. As is well realised in order to lead the working class struggle to to final victory, he reminded us time and time again that there is no revolutionary movement without a revolutionary theory. From this point of departure he further enriched the scientific theory of Marxism in his works concerning the whole sphere of Social life Economic, Political Cultural, Moral, Art, etc has been comprehensively covered.

Lenin scientifically explained our epoch. He defined it as the epoch of the transition from capitalism to socialism. In his famous work «Imperialism is the highest stage of capitalism» he analysed the features of imperialism, its place in history and its class content. He also predicated the collapse of colonialism and the certain consolidation of the national liberation movements. In particular, he worked out the intimate relation between the proletarian movement and liberation movements.

He laid down the basic factors for the developing countries to consider on the building socialist society.

It is 110 years since Lenin

birth. Lenin died on 21 January 1924 at the age of 54. The main objectives that Lenin and other working class leaders were struggling for today happen to be the most potent and vigorous ideological system dominating the thoughts of world humanity from the most developed to the most primitive.

Every year the working class wherever they are in the world, celebrate with happiness of the anniversary of LENIN'S birth day, they celebrate this great occasion under the different circumstances and conditions regarding their objective situation. Some celebrate under conditions of freedom in societies freed from ex-

ploitation, others celebrate secretly of fear for their lives, and some celebrate in jails and concentrated camps. They all commemorate the great struggle he waged for the working class emancipation and for construction of socialist society. Comrade Lenin, that tireless of pioneer the working class interest and the great spirit that moves million of hearts all over the world cannot be dead. His memory goes on and will forever go on. The working class, the creators of social wealth and progressive humanity will always remember him as a great leader a true beacon to the better future awaiting humanity.

Re-structuring the bureaus of the CC of SRPS

In a Central Committee meeting on 8th Feb. 1980 chaired by the General Secretary of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party Jaalle Mohamed Siad Barre, have decided to restructure the Bureaus of the CC of SRSP.

In this meeting in which all the Central Committee members took part, the political bureau, after a long and constructive analysis of the historical conditions, since the birth of the Revolution, have put forward new Bureaus for Central Committee approval.

The new Bureaus were necessitated by the new political achievement brought by the peoples national Assembly and people's local Assemblies which were elected by the people, these political progress have conditioned the creation of General Bureaus which connect the tas-

ks of the different Bureaus of the Party. The restructuring of the Bureaus have been concluded on the following with their nominated chairman.

1. The General Bureau for Economy and Finance of the CC of the SRSP, Chairman - Colonel Muse Rabile Good.

A. The Economy Bureau of the CC of SRSP, Chairman Mohamed Ibrahim Ahmed.

B. The Finance of the CC of SRSP chairman Jaalle Dr. Mohamed Yusuf Wayrah.

T. The Bureau of resettlement communities of the CC of SRSP chairman Jaalle Bile Raffe Guleed.

J. The cooperative Bureau of the CC of SRSP chairman Jaalle Warsame Abdullahi Ali Vice Chairman Jaalle Mohamed Jama (Haji Kore).

2. The General Bureau

of ideology and foreign affairs of the CC of the SRSP Chairman Jaalle Colonel Ahmed Mohamud Farah.

A. The Ideology Bureau of the CC of SRSP chairman Jaalle Abdirahman Aydid Ahmed.

B. The Foreign Affairs Bureau of the CC of SRSP chairman Jaalle Warsame Ali Farah.

J. The health Bureau of the CC of SRSP Chairman Jaalle Yusuf Ali Osman.

3. The General Bureau of research of the CC of SRSP Chairman Jaalle Col. Osman Mohamed Jelle.

4. The General Bureau of Mobilization of the CC of SRSP Chairman Jaalle Col. Abdulqadir Haji Mohamed.

A. The Mobilization Bureau of the CC of SRSP chairman Jaalle Omar Salad Cilmi.

B. The Bureau of the

party functionaries and workers of the CC of SRSP. Chairman Jaalle Mohamoud Abdi Dunkal.

T. The Social Affairs Bureau of the CC of SRSP chairman Jaalle Mohamed Ali Warsame.

J. The Inspection Committee of the CC of the SRSP chairman Jaalle Abdu-Mohamed Hassan Vice chairman Jaalle Hamse Moha-

med (Gadaweyne).

X. The Research, Security and Defence Committee of the CC of SRSP, chairman Jaalle Mohamed Mohamud Warsame.

Considering the changes that have taken place within the structures of the party and the state, the meeting concluded to appoint acting chairman for the social organizations of national level and positioned as follows :-

1. The General Federation of the Somali Trade Unions acting chairman Jaalle Abdillahi Mohamed Mire

2. The Somali Revolutionary Youth Union; acting chairman; Jaalle Salaad Osman Roble.

3. The Somali Women Democratic Organization; acting chairman; Jaalle Asha Farah Shuuriye.

Jaalle Ismail paid inspection tour to transport centres.

The Assistant Secretary General of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party and Vice-President of SDR. Jaalle Ismail Ali Abokor have extended an inspection tour to garages of the Commercial transport and spare parts Agency the cuterpillars Agency, police transport. National Security service transport and Xamar Local government transport.

During his inspection to-

ur about the transport centres, Jaalle Ismail was attentively studying the way the work force was smoothly functioning and further he was under taking to solve at hand, problems which encountered for the fulfillment of the tasks.

Apart from this, the aim behind his inspection tour was to ensure the smooth running of the technical collaboration between these

transport centres and that of the party.

Lastly, but not the least, Jaalle Ismail have organized a meeting for the heads and functionaries of these centres and called for their cooperative activities in executing the national tasks and as well to establish creative relations among themselves which he said, it the basis for the development of the nation.

Joint agreement signed.

The Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party and the people's Republic of China have jointly signed an agreement concerning a new building for the academy of political science of CC of SRSP on 25th Feb. at the party head-quarters, in the capital.

On the Somali side, the agreement was signed by the chairman of general bureau of Ideology and Foreign affairs Jaalle Ahmed Mohamud Farah, while the Chinese ambassador in Somalia have signed the agreement on behalf

of the peoples' Republic of China.

Present on the occasion were number of Chinese technicians who were nowadays busy on the plan and realization of the project.

This new building, which is one of the projects jointly undertaken by the Peoples' Republic of China and SDR is expected to begin soon.

On the night of 25th Feb. the then, chairman of the

Ideology bureau of the central committee, and now the minister of information and national guidance Jaalle Mohamed Aden Sheikh, has made a dinner at Juba Hotel, Mogadisho, in honour of the Chinese technicians and skilled workers. The minister of Informations and National Guidance Jaalle Mohamed Aden Sheikh, the Chinese ambassador in Somalia, IL YUCH, members of general Bureau of Ideology and Foreign Affairs had also participated on this occasion.

The chairman of inspection committee of CC of SRSP pasop a seminar

The Chairman of inspection committee of SRSP J/le Abdillahi Mohamed Hassan has on 2nd March concluded a Seminar for the party inspection committee of the thirteen districts of Banadir Region.

In this Seminar which continued for three days, the said committee has widely debated on how to unify the tasks of party inspection committees and solve the obstacles hindering the management of party work.

The chairman of the inspection committee of cc of SRSP Jaalle Abdillahi Mohamed Hassan who delivered a speech on this occasion had emphasised the great responsibility shouldered on the inspection committee of the districts of Banadir Region.

«To carry out the party work successfully the chairman said»; largely depends upon how the inspection committee tackles party work, to observe closely the party work, insure its extension & manage to create diligent cadres who selflessly perform their duty and in the building of just, prosperous nation.

Finally, Jaalle Abdullahi encouraged the party inspection committee to redouble their efforts to realize the philosophy behind the creation of party inspection committee.

3rd session

The third session of CC of SRYU was concluded at the union's Headquarters; hence in Mogadisho, the capital.

The Session of CC of SRYU, that continued for two days has elected the chairman of SRYU, the executive committee; the inspection and auditing committee and other committees.

The Names of the Elected Comrades are :

1. Salaad Isman Robleh, chairman of Somali Revolutionary Youth Union.
2. Nur Faqay Osman, Vice, Chairman of SRYU.
3. Halimo Sh. Mohamed, Secretary of the Administration of the Union.
4. Mohamed Harakow Mohamed, Secretary of the Flower of the revolution and youth revolutionary centre.
5. Ali Weheliye Jimale, Secretary of Mobilization and Brigade of the Union.
6. Ali Aden Tasame, Secretary of workers youth.
7. Abdirahman Mohamed Sheikh, Secretary of Education Centres.
8. Mohamed Farah Esa, Secretary of Ideology and propaganda of SRYU.
9. Omar Jibril Fahye, Secretary of foreign affairs of the SRYU.
10. Mohamed Dahir Afrah, Secretary of Arts and Sport of the SRYU.
11. Abdirazak Ismail Yonsson, Secretary of Economy of SRYU.

For the inspection, and Auditing committees, of the

of SRYU concluded.

SRYU the following were elected.

1. Hasan Mohamed Harir, chairman of inspection and auditing Committee.
2. Hawa Said Musa, Vice Chairman
3. Sidow Hasan Husein, Vice Chairman

Before the congress ended a number of speeches were delivered concerning the plan and the work, the SRYU intends to fulfil and realize from the coming six months.

The Chairman of mobilization Bureau of Central committee of SRSP Jaalle Omer Salaad Elmi who was speaking on the occasion expanded the role of SRYU in the construction and progress of the country.

The Chairman emphasised that the youth are the vanguard of the society, so they have to be a good example to others, when they are fulfilling the goals and philosophy of the party

Finally the Chairman concluded his speech hoping for the new committees that they will fulfil the work entrusted to them and will fully cooperatt with the other committees.

Before the Chairman of the mobilization Bureau, the ex-chairman of SRYU Jaalle Mohamed Warsame who delivered a speech has explained widely the difficulties the union has encountered during its formation. The ex-chairman Jaalle Mohamed Mohamud Warsame thanked to the committees who simplified to fulfil his work as the chairman of SRYU.

Political officers opened seminar.

The General Secretary of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party, President of SDR Jaalle Mohamed Siad Bare has opened a Seminar on 10th Feb, for political officers of the armed officers at the military academy of Mogadisho.

This Seminar which will go on for ten days, was prepared by the political Bureau of the armed forces.

Issues that will be discussed in this seminar are:-

1. To raise the political consciousness of the armed forces.
2. Participation of the armed forces in nation-building.
3. And lastly coordination of different branches

of the armed forces.

The President, who delivered a speech on this occasion has emphasised the steps the armed forces has taken to defend the country, safeguard the unity of the people and the general progress of the country.

The General Secretary reminded them the colonial division of the Somali territory and recalled the horrifying accounts of brutality and of discrimination which the colonialists has committed against the Somali people.

Jaalle Siad stressed in his speech that the only weapon to fight against colonialism and neo-colonialism is to educate the masses.

For that reason, the president added that the revolution is committed to equip our youth with education and political consciousness so that they could resist successfully against the enemy of the people and of the country.

The President went further on, indicating that the only way to build our country is through scientific socialism, and to ensure it, the SRSP has been created to guide the people in achieving their goal.

Finally, the President urged the Somali people to safeguard the fruits of the revolution and to beware the enemies who intended to retard the progress and interest of the nation.

Worker's meetings

The Chairman of the General Federation of Somali Trade Union Jaalle Mohamed Ali Ahmed have organized a meeting with the leaders of the Trade Union of Marka, held at the districts centre of workers union, on 18th, Jan 1980.

In the opening, the chairman of the regional and district unions delivered introductory remarks concerning the tasks and activities implemented by the union during the year of 1979, and the plans which are geared to be executed in the year of 1980.

During the delegation's tour in Lower Shabelle region, they paid inspection

visits to the projects implemented by the trade unions in the region and those under construction, while at any situation, he emphasized and called for the worker's unions to double their efforts in order to achieve the planned development strategy.

Likewise, the third congress of the General Federation of Somali Trade Unions of Mid-Shabelle region was opened at Jawhar on 22nd January, 1980. The five days congress discussed the fruits achieved during the period between the last and current congresses, furthermore, the congress elaborated and planned tasks of creating the condi-

tions of labour productivity the general well-being of the worker's of the region. and extend a support to the refugees.

In an inaugurated speech, the party secretary of mid-shabelle region Jaalle Colonel Hasan Abshir Farah pronounced the historical conditions which the Somali workers have experienced, as well as their role in safeguarding the fruits of the revolution. And besides, he emphasized the creative activities undertaken by the Somali workers in increasing the labour productivity and in particular in executing the planned development strategy of the region.

Seminars held regions and districts.

The party Secretary of Bari Region Jaalle Hashi Mohamed Guled opened a seminar on 7th Jan. for 254 persons who are new members of the party, at orientation centre of the Bosaso District. This seminar which proceeded for 10 days consisted of lessons from the statute and programme of the party.

The Secretary of the party committee of Bari Region delivered a speech on the opening occasion mentioning the responsibility shouldered on them and the implementation of these lessons. He also told them to make use of these lessons.

Likewise, on 5th Jan, the Secretary of the party committee of Afgoi district Jaalle Mohamoud Warsame Ali opened a Seminar at the orientation centre of the district concerning the raising of the level of agricultural production.

Intellectuals from the ministry of Agriculture and students in the faculty of agriculture, farmers, cooperatives and social organisations of the district, also participated.

The Secretary delivered a speech on the occasion emphasising the need for basic transformation and the inevitability to raise the level of production on a local Plan which in relation to the overall plan of the country. He then called on the members of the seminar to discuss the easiest way for rapid growth of the of the agricultural production.

The chairman of research Bureau visits Lower-Shabelle.

A delegation led by the Chairman of the research Bureau of the CC of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party, Jaalle Colonel Osman Mohamed Jelle have paid a working tour to the regional Capital of Lower Shabelle Region.

The aim behind the delegation's visit was to compile the history of the culture and traditional values of the Somali people. During their tour the delegation paid visits to Dhanaane and Jasira Villages which are well known for their historical richness.

J/le. Col. Osman Mohamed Jelle and his delegation during

ring their stay, have organized meetings with the regional and district party committees in which they emphasized the necessity to initiate and, undertake researches at the historically important places of the region so as to carry out the tasks of compiling the culture and traditional history of the Somali people.

The Chairman of the Research Bureau Jaalle Osman Mohamed Jelle told the leaders of the region, while jointly cooperating with the other organs who are also responsible for researches, to undertake task of compiling the history of the region.

The fifth session of the CC of GFSTU.

The fifth session of the CC of the GFSTU which was held at the worker's headquarters in Mogadishu was officially concluded on 17th Feb. 1980. In this session which continued for a period of two (2) days, the Secretariat of the GFSTU and the investigation and supervision committee was elected.

The Secretariat consisted of 13 members including the Chairman Jaalle Abdullahi Mohamed Mire who is also a member of the people's National Assembly. Other members include Jaalle Abdullahi Muse Yusuf (Nakruma) first vice - Chairman of the GFSTU, Jaalle Mohamoud Shire Ismail 2nd Vice Chairman, Jaalle Sahra Hussein Ali Secretary for Administration, Jaalle

Mohamed Yalahow Maalin Secretary for Mobilisation Jaalle Mohamed Tabid Qhalib Finance, Engineer Suleiman Barre Yusuf, Foreign Affairs, Jaalle Mohamed Farah Hassan «Jebey» Labour Code and Worker's well-being, Jaalle Yusuf Imán Mohamed - Ideology and Information, Jaalle Hussein Nuh Mohamed Planning and Projects, Jaalle Hussein Ali «Hanoolato» Secretary for worker's lodgings and construction Jaalle Abdi Muhumad Amin Art and Sports.

The members of the Investigation and Supervision committee are as follows :

J/le Hassan Sudl Hirsi
Chairman

J/le Atiql Abukar Moh'd
Vice-Chairman

J/le Mhomed Abe Mayow
Member

J/le Mohamoud Ossoble
Weheliye
Member.

The significance of the 5th session of the GFSTU was that it has coincided with the political changes occurred in our country with the election of the people's National Assembly and the reshuffle of the Party and Gov't and members of the GFSTU happened to be included in these reshuffle. This later engendered the need for the re-organisation of the GFSTU.

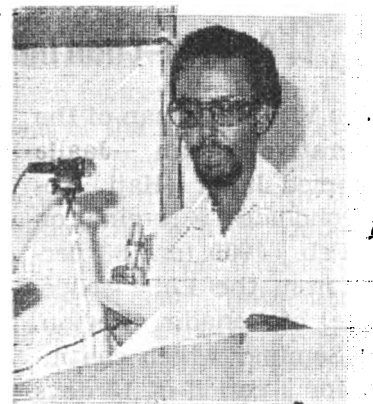
During the procession of the session reports were delivered by the Chairman of the GFSTU and the supervision and investigation committee. These reports carried a full information concerning the activities of the secretariat and the Trade Unions during the period between the two sessions.

Other matters concerning the tasks implemented so far were discussed and in it was decided the

new Plan for the 1980. These Plans portray the objectives and the interest of the Somali workers.

The Session also pointed out the decade of revolutionary construction which aimed to enhance the Somali People towards equality, justice and rapid development, which were declared in the 1st Charter of the revolution. The declaration from the 5th session of the G.F.S.T.U. also mentioned the foundation of the SRSP, which represented a second victory for the Somali workers. This really brought the Somali workers. This really brought the Somali workers to implement and fulfill the objectives of the Party without condition. The Revolutions also portrayed that the Somali workers will defend the fruits and victories of the 21st October Revolution fulfill the programme of the Party and implement Scientific Socialism and also liquidation of any obstacles hindering the objectives of the revolution.

The session jubilantly



hailed the victories attained from the election of the National and Local People's Assemblies and the recently held referendum for the constitution. The session also send once more a congratulation to the President of the SDR Jaalle Mohamed Siyad Barre for having been elected again as President.

On behalf of the Secretariat and investigation and supervision committee of the G.F.S.T.U. the Chairman of the Union promised that they will honestly carry on the responsibility shouldered on them which concerned the betterment and well-being of the Somali workers.

Lastly, the chairman of the general Bureau for mobilisation and organisation, Jaalle Abdulqadir Haji Mohamed, delivered a speech in the occasion. The Chairman in the first place congratulated the members of the new secretariat hoping that they genuinely. The chairman also pointed out that the Union will rapidly develop if a considerable attention is given to its Plans and Programme. The Chairman hoped for them that their resolutions will benefit the future interest and objectives of the Somali workers.



The vice-chairman of co-operative concluded seminar

The Vice-Chairman of the cooperative Bureau Jaalle Mohamed Jama (Haji Kore) concluded a seminar on 5th Feb. 1980 for 186 persons from the Lime cooperative of Benadir Region. The Seminar which continued for a period of 10 days mainly concerned on learning the programme and statute of the Somali cooperative movement in particular and in general to exalt the political consciousness. On the same

occasion the Vice-Chairman opened a seminar for 300 people from the nutrition cooperative of Benadir Region. The lessons will mainly concern the liquidation of the black market. the vice-chairman, he manifested the role of the cooperatives in the construction of the country and social development. He further went on saying that the objectives behinds the formation of the cooperatives were to organise the

peasants and unite their efforts to increase labour productivity.

He told the members of the cooperative, the responsibility shouldered on them in fighting against the black market, safeguard the revolutionary achievements and serve honestly for the masses. Lastly the vice-chairman told the members who finished the seminar to extend the experience they gained to the remaining portion of the society.

The third session of the Somali W.D.O.

The Chairman of the mobilization and organization Bureau of the CC of Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party Comrade Omar Salad Elmi have officially closed the third congress of the SWDO, on 17th March of this year at the Police High School in the capital.

In this congress in which 91 national level members from the regions and districts, have participated, was officially opened on 9th March and lasted on the 17th of the same month. In the congress, the participa-

nts have discussed lessons concerning the political situation of the country as well as economic, social and cultural issues and the role of Somali Women in executing the national tasks.

Delivering a speech on the closing ceremony, Comrade Omar Salad Elmi, had sincerely praised the Somali Women for their underiable role in fulfilling the tasks geared towards economic development during the revolutionary period.

The Chairman wholehear-



tedly praised the former executive committee of the organization and the administrative staff of the Police High School in facilitating the emplementation of the tasks of the organization.

The Chairman called on from the delegates the regions and districts to increase their efforts and cooperative initiatives which consequently lead to the realization of their revolutionary objectives.

In its concluding sessions the congress officially appointed the new executive committee of the Somali Women Democratic Organization.



The executive committee with their respective responsibilities are as follows :-

1. Jaalle Murayad Garad
Chairman of the SWDO.

2. Jaalle Asha Farah
Shuriye Vice Chairman of
the SWDO.

3. Jaalle Batuto Sh. Ahmed
Secretary of the Ideology and
information of the SWDO.

4. Jaalle Maryan Yusuf
Mohamoud Secretary of Foreign
affairs of the SWDO.

5. Fadumo Sh. Mohamed
Secretary of mobilization and
organization of SWDO.

6. Ambaro Hashi Nur
Secretary of the administration
of SWDO.

7. Jaalle Zahra Hussein
Ismail Secretary of Education
and training of SWDO.

8. Jaalle Anab Adan Ah-

med Secretary of the Economy
of SWDO.

9. Jaalle Hawa Hashi
Igal Secretary of child care
and affairs.

Likewise, the congress have
appointed the Inspection and
research Committee of the
Somali Women Democratic
Organization which is listed
below :

1. J/le Asha Hassan Mire
Chairman of the Committee.

2. J/le Kaha Sh. Hassan
Vice Chairman of the
Committee.

3. J/le Hawo Hirsi Adan
Member.

4. J/le Halimo Igal Ay-
moy Member.

5. J/le Ibado Askar
Member.

The third congress of the
Somali Women Democratic

Organization have adopted
resolution and undertakings
which concerned the fulfillment
of the ideology of 21st
October Revolution and to
be at the disposal in
defending the country. Moreover,
they sincerely declared to
respect and implement the
statute and the programme
of the Somali Revolutionary
Socialist Party. On top of
that, the congress have fully
supported all the peoples
fighting for their freedom
and independence.

In the conclusion, the
congress have wholeheartedly
congratulated for the lady
of the president, the Vice-
Minister of the ministry of
Higher Education and Culture
and the Commander of the
Police High School who urged
for the new executive
committees and generally,
the organization, to fulfill
their responsibilities of
national development and
to serve for the social
interest.



WORLD AFFAIRS

- Zimbabwe

Just war always ends in victory.

Aadan Muuse Gibril

The indigenous population of Southern Africa in general has been fighting for a just war of resistance since the colonial white minority settlers have landed on their soil. In Zimbabwe the year 1896 marks the first launch of the just war of the true sons of the «mashona land» of Zimbabwean soil. In this war which dates back in the struggle of the indigenous population, they fought bitterly with the English colonial administrators in the area and inflicted heavy casualties on the white minority settlers. Thousands and thousands lost their lives and other thousands were seriously wounded. A loud cry, mourning and gloomy conditions overshadowed the atmosphere of the white minority settler's residential areas.

Answering an inquiry about that gloomy occasion of the defeat of the white settlers.



Marshal Hall, the then governor general of the southern Rhodesian colony said, that it was very incredible to defeat the well armed white settlers by the indigenous population with a comparatively very primitive armaments of spears and bows and arrows. Moreover, he emphasized their tactics of war saying that they defeated us by deceiving as if they accepted us our administrative colonial rule and ready to work for

the consolidations of our colonial policy.

Talking about the purpose behind their arrival and distorting their colonial mission, he defeatedly said that they have come to civilize the primitive indigenous society of Zimbabwe. What a falasy, what a distortion of their colonial policy, what a colonial hullaballo. In reality and contrary to what he stupidly said, the motive behind their settlement on a soil which does not belong to them, was to colonize, to suppress and to hamper the growing and developing civilization of capitalist imperialism.

Likewise, Ian Smith, the leader of the white minority settlers in Zimbabwean soil who was running the colonial racial policy which is part and parcel of the inherent contradictions of colonialism and imperialism was objectively defeated by the long historical and just struggle of the Zimbabwean people. It is not strange to defeat the ra-



cial policy of the white minority colonialism because, it is not the first or the last defeat of colonialism bourgeois imperialism, but it is one among the victories of the liberation struggles and part of the tremendous victories of all progressive mankind over imperialism.

Early in the morning of 4th March, 1980, the victorious news of the just war of the Zimbabwean people was announced by the electoral committee after 3 days election was held for the Zimbabwe people to choose their just leadership. This glorious victory which was born out of the blood sacrifice and militant struggle of the Zimbabwean people, became incredible to the eyes and ears of the white minority racialists in Zimbabwe in particular and forces of racism, reaction and imperialism in general, for they were aiming the continuation of their racial policy, and was deceived by the false notion which they comouflagingly argue that African societies can not choose to forge their own future destiny due to, their primitive and backward culture. Furthermore, the victory of the Zimbabwean people and the establishment of independent Zimbabwe state will hasten the collapse of the neighbouring racist genocide policy of the white minority state rule of the south African, regime, which at the same time, will engender to uproot the advantages of imperialist monopolies and have above all the defeat of imperialist policy in southern Africa which will end and close the historical chapter of racial policy of capitalist imperialism in southern Africa.

It is true that the Zimbabwe people's victory is a shock

to all forms of colonialism, neo-colonialism and capitalist imperialism, but it is also true that it is a victory achieved by progressive forces the world over and particularly, the liberation movements in Africa.

4th March, 1980 marks the day in which the Zimbabwean people have realized a victorious step towards the end of their historical liberation struggle. It is the day which the Zimbabwean people celebrated happily for their victory after they fought a protracted war against the racial colonialist policy of racism. It is the day that 2,499,000 out of 2,649,529 persons have overwhelmingly voted for the electoral candidates of the patriotic Front as their genuine leaders. The Patriotic Front have won 77 seats out of the 83 seats allocated for the indigenous Zimbabwe people.

It is true that all the planned imperialist maneuvers and pushing away the Patriotic Front from the political leadership of Zimbabwe and were aiming to establish a puppet regime which safeguards the colonist interest of the white minority racialists in southern Africa and above all the interests of imperialist monopolies have ended in failure.

LONDON INTERNAL SETTLEMENT NEGOTIATIONS.

To secure the advantageous position in southern Africa, imperialism in general have organized a negotiation in which the Patriotic Front leaders; the former racist leader, Ian Smith the puppet Bishop Muzorewa and the British imperial government representing imperialism in general have participated. These negotiations of the internal

settlement which lasted for 14 weeks ended of gaining the upper hand by the Patriotic Front. In this negotiations, the Patriotic Front leaders declared their stand about the destiny of Zimbabwe by showing reluctant views and committed struggle against British colonialism. In their discussions of the negotiation, they showed that the Patriotic Front and Zimbabwe people in general will not give in to imperialist maneuvers which aimed for the continuation of the rotten policy of imperialism. The Patriotic Front leader have militantly called upon to bring peace and security for the Zimbabwe people and to prepare suitable conditions for a cease fire which lays the foundation of transfer of power to the majority true sons of Zimbabwe and, consequently, to establish a democratic constitution for the country. But due to their one sided colonial policy, the British colonial representatives tried to impose a ready made constitution which is favourable for the monopolistic interest of imperialism and acceptable to the racial Ian Smith and his puppet cliques represented by Muzorewa. Furthermore, the British imperialism have tried to impede the minutes proposed by the Patriotic Front leader. In any case, the Patriotic representatives actively tried to play the best, and the objective side of the issue of Zimbabwe independence while the other group, representing imperialism were playing tricky jobs to hamper the general interest of Zimbabwe masses.

As far as the Patriotic Front war was the genuine representative of the Zimbabwe people, it was impossible for them to surrender the Zimbabwe people's interest to im-

perialism. In this case, the Patriotic Front leaders opposed all kinds of privileges and advantages which the British colonialism was planning to give to the white minority racist and besides, any factor aimed to secure the monopoly interests. The Patriotic Front leaders, among other things, have proposed the following minutes in the negotiations minutes in the negotiation and strongly protested against all kinds of deviations from these minutes. The proposed minutes are as follows :-

1. Considering the independence of Zimbabwe as the milestone and fundamental question for the solution of Zimbabwe issue, and hence, to establish a popular regime which expresses the general interests of Zimbabwe people and to create conditions for equal rights for the society, they protested against all privileges and advantages giving the upper hand to the white minorities and opposed any sort of compensation from expropriated from the white racist.

2. The Patriotic Front leaders have strongly opposed the proposals of British colonialism and its puppets such as Ian Smith and Muzorewa which reads, to provide full citizenship conditions to all immigrants in Zimbabwe after 1965.

3. Lastly, but not the least,

the Patriotic Front strongly opposed the South African racist regime to take part in the internal settlement negotiations.

The Patriotic Front was not alone in its face-to-face struggle against imperialism, at Lancaster House, but was having the full and unwavering support of the whole Zimbabwe exploited masses; all peace and freedom-loving forces of socialism and all progressive forces of the world. Moreover, an undeniable role was played by the front line states in achieving the independence of Zimbabwe and in supporting their seven year war against colonial racism and also, of Lancaster House negotiations by pressurizing the British government and imperialism in general.

Apart from the above factors, one of the major factor which contributed to their victory was the experience and political maturity of the democratic forces of Zimbabwe headed by Patriotic Front, during the armed struggle.

One of the major and immediate tasks confronting the masses of the new Zimbabwe is to establish a popular Democratic power which is devoid of racist prejudices, such as oppression based on racial discrimination etc. and to eradicate the power of the internal forces who are the enemies of the general interest of the people. This task opens the

second stage of Zimbabwe people's struggle, because, it is imperative that the white minority oppressors headed by Ian Smith will never give up their selfish interests easily or without resistance, whatever form it is. Furthermore, the South African racist regime will step to any activity which causes to hamper the establishment of the just government in Zimbabwe. Because, independent, new Zimbabwe will hasten the collapse of the South African regime.

Above all, imperialism, being the enemy of African peoples progress and all toiling peoples of the world in general, will not accept to hand genuine independence to these peoples and particularly the peoples of Southern Africa which is the main target of imperialism for both, its interests and to make it a battle ground in order to hamper its genuine development. Therefore, and considering the multi-sided problems engendered by the imperialist presence in the area, the establishment of democratic people's power in Zimbabwe is historical factor which, consequently, leads to the complete liberation of Southern Africa. Moreover, it will lead to the change the balance of forces in favour of the oppressed peoples of the world. And all the Somali people are happy and sending their wholehearted gratitude for the victory of their brother Zimbabweans.

MONTHLY BULLETIN



J/le Siad elected President of the SDR.



THE PRESIDENT ELECTED

The people's assembly in its first session on 24 Jan, 1980, unanimously elected J/le MCHAMED SIAD BARRE, as the President of the Somali Democratic Republic with standing ovation and prolonged applause.

The people's Assembly also elected the following members as the standing committee.

1. J/le Ismail Ali Abokor
Chairman of the standing committee.
2. J/le Abdirazak M. Abubakar.
Vice Chairman.
3. Mohamed Sh. Osman.
Vice Chairman.
4. J/le Omar Arte Qhalib

Chairman of the Political Committee.

5. J/le Abdisalam Sh. Hussein.

Chairman of the Social Affairs Committee.

6. J/le Ahmed Jama Abdulle
Secretariat.

7. J/le Mohamud Ali Ahmed
Chairman of Legal Committee.

8. J/le Ahmed Mohamed Duale
Chairman of Economic Committee.

9. J/le Abokor H. Wehelie
Chairman of Defence and Security Committee

10. J/le Abdullahi Osoble

Siad
Member

11. J/le Abdiqasim Salad
Member

12. J/le Fadumo Omar Hashi
Member

13. J/le Abdisalam H Mohamed
Member

14. J/le Abdisalam Hussein.

Member

In accordance with the Somali constitution the President of the Somali Democratic Republic Jaalle Mohamed Siad Barre, has nominated the following members to the people's Assembly.

1. J/le Ali Hashi Cilmi

2. J/le Mohamed Ali Mire
3. J/le Mire Aware Jama
4. J/le Haji Mohamed Hussein
5. J/le Mohamed Farah Hassan
6. J/le Mohamoud Ahmed Ali

The nomination of these six members by the President brings the People's Assembly number to 177.

The President also accepted the withdrawal of J/le Ibrahim Meygag Samater from the membership of the people's Assembly at his own request and J/le Ahmed Saeed Naleye automatically become full mem-

ber of the People's Assembly. J/le Naleye was the first of the twenty alternate members.

All members of the National Assembly were sworn in the inaugural ceremony.

The session which was attended by Diplomatic officials and press representatives, was officially opened by the Siad at the People's Hall.

«Today is indeed a historic one and shall always be remembered by our people as such, every nation has in its history special occasion to which it attaches more importance than others due to their impact on the over-all development leading to dramatic changes

and historic legacies».

«Such occasion for the Somali People include the dates of 26th June and 1st July 1960 when two parts of our nation unjustly divided by colonialists, freely united into the present Republic. These occasions will always be remembered by our people more so as our great poets marked them with their talent, such as the memorial works of Abdullahi Sultan (Time Ade)».

«For our people that great day of 21st October, 1969 is yet another occasion of similar significance as those I have just mentioned».

Excerpts from the President's opening speech.

Jaalle Siad Delivers speeches.

The Secretary General of the SRSP and President of the SDR Jaalle Mohamed Siad Barre, participated in a ceremony marking the 10th Anniversary of the National Justice day in Mogadishu on the 14th Feb.

The President delivered an important speech reflecting the Revolution's Policy on Justice, on the occasion at the ceremony held at the premises of the Justice and Religions Affairs Ministry.

He said that it is crystal clear to the International Community that certain countries are violating International Law, as manifested in the interference of the internal affairs and waging naked aggression on the sovereignty and independence of states.

«Constant global inflation and political and military confrontations are among the handicaps to the rule of laws» the President declared.

He pointed out that foreign Interference in the Horn of Africa and the internal political turmoils of certain neighbouring countries contribute to injustice in the region.

«During the Revolutionary era a lot has been done to improve the implementation of justice in the country which hitherto had been at a very low ebb», Jaalle Siad stressed, adding that this was due to the political maturity and the national consciousness of the Somali people.

The President concluded

that every citizen needs security and thus it is every body's responsibility to take part in the fulfillment of justice by assisting the law enforcement authorities.

Earlier on the 21th Feb. the President attended the 10th anniversary celebration of the foundation of the Somali University held at the Police Academy in Mogadishu.

The anniversary coincided with the closing of a two months seminar participated by 157 teachers and training course for 460 personnel of the Health Ministry.

Addressing the participants, the President described the different stages into which the National University

underwent since the inception of the revolution. He said its full realization was achieved through long struggle courage and dedication.

The President emphasised that the University since its founding made a great stride towards the development of the country, which he said, is an indication that those who graduated from

it are today playing an important role in nation-building.

He thanked all those who took part in the development of the Somali University, particularly the Italian Government for its big contribution in the development and performances of the Somali National University.

Turning to the personnel

of the Ministry of Health, who completed a two-month long seminar at the Police Academy, is very sensitive at it touches directly upon the health of our people. ■ For this reason the revolutionary government trained young health workers to combat against one of mankind's worst enemies — disease, the President underscored.

Jaalle Siad Tours Arabian Gulf

President Siad leading a high level delegation left Mogadishu on 8th of March on a tour to several Arab countries that include, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Qatar and the U.A.E — on an eight-days visit.

Briefing news reporters about the internal situation of the country upon his departure, the President pointed out the existence of difficulties and hardships resulting from drought, influx of Refugees, inflation and other problems created by colonialism.

President Siad expressed his confidence that these problems were temporary and that they would be surmounted. He urged that Somali people to work hard and persevere.

In particular he called upon the farmers to make maximum use of the upcoming rainy season and urged all government institutions concerned to external full assistance to farmers in order to boost agricultural productivity.

In Iraq, President Siad and his delegation were warmly received on arrival by Iraqi President Saddam

Hussein, high-ranking party and government Officials and Diplomatic corps in Baghdad. The President was greeted with a 21-gun salute and inspected a guard of honour.

The two Presidents held rounds of talks in Baghdad. The talks of the two leaders covered bilateral relations, Arab affairs and other current International issues. The two-hour long talks were also attended on the SDR side by Foreign minister Jaalle Abdirahman Jama Barre and the Chairman of the SRSP General Bureau for research Jaalle Osman Mohamed Jeelle on the Iraqi side also were the Vice-Chairman of the RCC Izad Ibrahim, First Vice-Premier Doha Yasin Aamadan and Foreign Minister Sa'dum Hamadi.

In addition to the talks between the two leaders, Officials of the two sides held discussions on bilateral cooperation in the fields of agriculture, Minerals, Education and Information Services.

The President also attended a luncheon given in his honour by President Saddam Hussein.

The Iraqi news media gave wide coverage on the importance of Jaalle Siad's visit to the further development of the cooperation between the two countries.

The daily newspaper Al-Thawra, organ of the Iraqi Party, described President Siad's visit as further cementing the relations between the two countries. The paper also but out lined the struggle of the Somali people for independence and the tangible progress attained during the revolutionary era.

In Qadār the President and his delegation arrived in Doha after ending Official visit to Iraq.

On arrival the President was warmly received by Emir Sheikh Khalifa binHamad Al-thani, high-ranking Officials and the diplomatic mission in Doha.

The two leaders discussed bilateral relations, Arab problems and International issues.

President Siad visited, Riyadh Saudi Arabia and proceeded to the UAE.

President Mohamed Siad Barre arrived in Al-Ain (United Arab Emirates) on

the 12th of March for a two-day private visit.

He arrived in Al-Ain after having conferred with UAE President, Sheikh Zayid Bin Sultan Al-Nahyan earlier Abu-Dabi where he arrived earlier.

Their talks centered on bilateral relations, major

current International issues particularly the Horn of Africa and the Middle East. All the issues discussed have been agreed upon.

The Presidential entourage included: The Chairman of the SRSP General Bureau for Research Jaalle Osman Mohamed Jeelle,

Minister of Foreign Affairs Jaalle Abdirahman Jama Barre, Minister of Agriculture Jaalle Ahmed Hassan Muse, Minister for Political Affairs at the Presidency Jaalle Mohamed Siad Samatar and the Minister for Mineral Resources and Water Jaalle Hussein Abdulkadir Kassim.

10th anniversary of the custodial corps

The Secretary General of the SRSP and President of the SDR Jaalle Mohamed Siad Barre on 21st February participated in a ceremony marking the tenth Anniversary of the Custodial Corps. The ceremony which took place at the Headquarters of the Corps also coincided with the Custodial Corps Officers annual session which was closed by the President on the same occasion.

Speaking on the occasion the President stated that it was the Revolution's support and encouragement which enabled the Custodial Corps to fulfill their obligations and national duties. Custodial Corps have taken an impressive role in the development, and reconstruction of the country during the last ten years» he said.

Jaalle Siad mentioned that in addition to their assigned duties, the Custodial Corps have contributed in the building of the national economy particularly in the fields of agriculture and industry and urged them to further increase their production upto a level where they can compete with other producing agencies.

Focusing on the Revolutionary Youth Centers, Jaalle Siad pointed out that they have achieved tremendous progress with which they help the society and stressed the need to update their technical knowledge both in quantity and quality.

On the handicapped people which the Custodial Corps take care of the President urged them to take more care of them as well as promoting their professional capabilities.

Jaalle Siad, speaking on socialism stated that this is an ideology based on equality and justice, adding that it is also a political idea which will lead the nation to a rapid progress.

«We have chosen Socialism for our national interest, seeing that it will light our way to knowledge, technology and social development» he stressed.

Prior to the President, the Minister of Justice and Religious Affairs, Dr. Ahmed Shire Mohamoud addressed the participants with a brief speech on the progress achieved by the Custodial Corps during the Revolutionary era.

Present on the Occasion were Brig. General Ismail Ahmed Ismail, the Commander-in-chief of the Custodial Corps, and members of the people's Assembly and high ranking Officers.

Symposium for army officers.

The President Jaalle Mohamed Siad Barre on the 10th February opened at the Officers Club a symposium for armed forces, political officers, commandants of the armed forces and heads of departments at the headquarters of the armed forces in Mogadishu.

Raising the political consciousness of the armed forces, their full participa-

tion in national activities and collaboration among the commands of the armed forces were fully discussed in the week long symposium.

In his address on the occasion Jaalle Siad explained at length the historical background of the Somali National Army and lion's share it takes in the defence, unity and deve-

lopment of the country.

Jaalle Siad said the Revolution gave priority on ways of rapidly raising the Somali people's political consciousness and leading them towards realizing their aspirations. «In order to fulfill this» the President continued, the Revolution has guaranteed security extended education and general knowledge to all people and in all these fields tangible achievements have been made».

He stated the Revolution also gave a great priority to the development of the country, created employment opportunities so as to free the people from the burden seeking jobs in foreign countries and oriented them towards exploiting the abundant resources available in the country.

He went on to say that scientific socialism is the only road by which a nation can make rapid progress in every field. To

realize this, said the President, the revolution founded the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party (SRSP) which has brought the country tangible achievements.

The Secretary General of the SRSP urged the people to relentlessly fight the small self-seeking groups in the society bent on hampering the development of the country and undermining the interests of the masses.

The new cabinet.

The Central Committee of the SRSP in a meeting on February 7th, chaired by the General Secretary of the SRSP and President of the SDR Jaalle Mohamed Siad Barre, approved the formation of a cabinet after the Politburo presented to the Central Committee of the Party the list of Ministers of the New Government for approval.

Following are the members of the new government :

1. Major General Hussein Kulmie Afrah Assistant of the President on State Affairs.
2. Lt/Gen. Mohamed Ali Samatar Minister of Defence. Brig. General Omar Haji Mohamed, Assistant Minister, Brig. General Yusuf Ahmed Salhan, Assistant Minister.
3. Brig. Gen. Ahmed Suleyman Abdalla, Commandant of the National Security Service and Presidential Adviser on Security Affairs.

4. Col. Ahmed Hassan Muse, Minister of Agriculture Jaalle Mohamoud Abd Nur, Assistant Minister.

5. Jaalle Ahmed Habib Ahmed, Minister of Planning. Jaalle Mohamed Omar Jama, Assistant Minister.

6. Jaalle Abdirahman Jama Barre, Minister of Foreign Affairs. Jaalle Mohamoud Said Mohamed Assistant Minister.

7. Eng. Osman Jama Ali, Minister of Fisheries.

8. Brig. Gen. Mohamoud Gelle Yusuf, Minister of Marine Transport & Ports. Jaalle Jama Gas Ma'awiye, Assistant Minister.

9. Jaalle Ahmed Shire Mohamoud, Minister of Justice & Religious Affairs. Jaalle Mohamed Ali Hamud, Assistant Minister.

10. Jaalle Adan Mohamed Ali, Minister of Education. Jaalle Suleiman Mohamoud Adan, Assistant Minister.

11. Jaalle Ahmed Askir Botan, Minister of higher education and culture, Fadumo Ahmed Alin, Assistant Minister.

12. Col. Mire Aware Jama, Minister of Youth & Sport. Jaalle Dahir Warsame Yusuf, Assistant Minister.

13. Jaalle Hussein Abdulqaffir Qassim, Minister of Water & Mineral Resources. Jaalle Mohamed Haji Ahmed, Assistant Minister.

14. Jaalle Mohamed Hawadle Madar, Minister of Post & Telecommunication. Jaalle Mohamoud Sheikh Mursal, Assistant Minister.

15. Jaalle Mohamed Burale Ismail, Minister of Labour & Social Affairs.

Jaalle Mohamed Yusuf Ahmed, Assistant Minister.

16. Jaalle Mohamed Ali

Nur, Minister of Livestock Forestry & Range Development. Jaalle Ali Salar Abdikarim, Assistant Minister.

17. Jaalle Ahmed Mohamed Mohamoud, Minister of Commerce. Jaalle Abdirashid Sheikh Ahmed, Assistant Minister.

18. Jaalle Abdullahi Ahmed Adow, Minister of Finance. Jaalle Ali Hussein Abdillahi, Assistant Minister.

19. Major General Abdalla Mohamed Fadil, Minister of Health. Jaalle Mohamed Farah Issa, Assistant Minister.

20. Major Gen. Jama Mohamed Ghalib, Minister of Local Gov'ts & Rural Development.

Jaalle Abdi Mohamed Farah, Assistant Minister.

21. Jaalle Kenadid Ahmed Yusuf, Minister of Land and Air Transport. Jaalle Omar Mohamed Handulle, Assistant Minister.

22. Col. Mohamed Omar Jess, Minister of Tourism. Jaalle Abdirahman Mohamed Araleh, Assistant Minister.

23. Jaalle Ali Khalif Ghalayd, Minister of Industry. Jaalle Mohamed Nur Aliyow, Assistant Minister.

24. Jaalle Mohamed Adan Sheikh, Minister of Information and National Guidance. Jaalle Kalif Musa Samatar, Assistant Minister.

25. Brig. General Moha-

med Nur Galal, Minister of Public Works.

Jaalle Mohamed Abdi Yusuf, Assistant Minister.

26. Col. Abdi Warsame Isaq, Minister of the Presidency for Social Affairs. Jaalle Abdillahi Jama Mohamed, Assistant Minister.

27. Jaalle Mohamed Said Samatar, Minister of the Presidency for Political Affairs.

Following their appoint-

ment the members of the new cabinet were sworn in the presence of the President of the SDR Jaalle Mohamed Siad Barre.

Speaking at the swearing ceremony the President pointed out that the responsibilities entrusted upon the members of the cabinet was not for personal benefits but for the welfare of the people. «Taking into consideration the previous experiences one should fulfil his tasks with honesty and revolutionary spirit» he said.

US aids refugees.

Eighty-two tons of medicine and medical supplies from the United States for the relief of the refugees in the SDR arrived by air in Mogadishu on 23th Jan aboard two chartered aircrafts.

The supplies were turned over to the minister of local governments and Rural Development Jaalle major General Jama Mohamed Ghalib by the U.S. Ambassador to the SDR Mr, Donald K. Patterson.

Accepting the medical supplies at an airport ceremony, of minister of local government and rural development noted that this was not the first U.S. donation and said «we deeply appreciate the generosity of your people and governments».

The Minister said that the refugee problem in Somalia continues to grow and noted that international assistance was urgently needed to meet refugee needs.

Nevertheless he added «Somalia will never turn its back on the refugees one third of whom are located in camps. We will continue to do our best and, we look forward to your continued cooperation.

In handing over the medical supplies, supplies, Ambassador Patterson pointed out that from the beginning the United States has been involved in the international effort, headed by the United Nations High Commission for Refugees, to help the refugees in Somalia which, he said, faced one of the most critical refugees problems in the world.

«One half million, the vast majority of them women and children, are in and the number of refugees coming into the country grows by hundreds every day» the Ambassador said, expressing his belief that Somalia can look forward to an increase in the amount of international assistance to the refugees.

«The task of meeting the needs of the refugees in Somalia will not end soon. It will remain with us for the indefinite future and will require a continuing response from those coun-

tries and organizations that can help, the Somali people and government will continue to do their part. The Somalia government, in developing a substantial amount of its own scarce

resources to the job of assisting the refugees, has shown that it truly cares about those unfortunates whom it has taken into care, he said.

Iraq aid to Somalia.

The Chairman of the state Economic Committee Jaalle Ahmed Mohamed Mohamoud disclosed on 27th Jan that the Republic aid of 155,925,000 Shilling (25,000,000 dollars) to the Somali Democratic Republic.

Jaalle Ahmed told newsmen that aid, which he said was not bound by any of Iraq has granted on political strings or conditions, included 5,000 tractors to be delivered within a period of five years.

Of the 25 million dollar aid, 15 million would be given in cash and five of the remaining ten million would be given in cash and five of the remaining ten million dollars would be used in the construction of a coloured TV covering Mogadishu and its surroundings, he said, adding that the Iraqi government would take an active part in financing costs expended on the TV'd technicians.

The remaining five million dollars has been granted

by the Iraqi Government as an assistance refugees in Somalia and would be provided in the form of food, medical supplies etc.

Jaalle Ahmed pointed out that by extending this economic aid, the Iraqi Government has demonstrated its readiness and determination to assist the Somalia Government and people, and added that the aid followed talks between the SDR president Jaalle Mohamed Siad Barre and Iraqi President Saddam Hussein during the last Arab Summit held in Tunis.

As a follow up to the talks between the Somali and Iraqi leaders regarding the further strengthening of bilateral cooperation, Iraqi first Vice - Premier Mr. Taha Yasin, recently visited Somalia during which he held talks on the economic field with Somali officials, he added.

Jaalle Ahmed declared that all issues discussed between the two sides have been agreed upon, among which

were, cooperation in mineral trade links as well as agricultural projects, livestock and fisheries and possible ways of completing the remaining parts of the petroleum refinery.

It was agreed upon also, he continued, to strengthen the study of Arab language in the country, in this regard the Iraqi Government promised to finance the construction of a teachers training institute that would turn out Arabic teachers for primary schools.

Jaalle Ahmed pointed out that it was also agreed upon to jointly establish a commission assigned to the task of ensuring the implementation of the agreement.

The Chairman of the State Economic Committee stressed that the two countries (Somalia and Iraq) have a common stand and point on the Arab cause and pursue the non-aligned progressive principles.

ETHIOPIAN AIR RAID

War Planes of the Ethiopian regime and its unholy alliance raided several Somali towns and villages on 14th and 15th, of March, killing 33 people and inju-

ring many others, according to a statement by the Ministry of Defence in Mogadishu.

On 14th of March ten planes raided the towns of

Mataban, and Guri-El. Four of the planes raided the village of Mataban (Hiran Region) killing 25 persons and wounding many others. (Con on Page 37)

THEORETICAL ISSUES



-Forms of democracy.

— A. I. Shabel —

The application and existence of the word «Democracy» within the social relations is only confined to our modern societies but has existed a long back in the history of social relations during the cradle of Greek civilization in which the social history proved the existence of antagonistic classes that appeared within the social structures of the societies.

But, what is democracy? This question was scientifically answered and elaborated by the theoretician of scientific socialism showing that democracy is a form of state and part and parcel of the superstructure which reflects the existing base, and is used by the class in power (in the sense that this class owns the means of production) to get their class interests, and to play an instrument of oppression and subjugation against the oppressed classes and not sharing the power (in the sense that these classes are deprived from the means of production and own nothing except their labour).

The above brief definition of democracy proves, on the one hand, that there is no democracy which exists outside of the social classes, and on the other hand, that there is no democracy which equalizes all members of a society (because even during the era of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

proletariat Democracy exists).

Every developmental stage in which the world societies have passed through is marked with a form of Democracy which reflects the type of production relations existing.

During the socio-economic formation of the communal societies, the individual members were neither mentally upset nor mentally disturbed by any thing related to Democracy, freedom exploitation and deprivation. Because in the communal era there did not exist oppressor and oppressed among the members of the societies, there did not exist exploitation of man by man but on the contrary, there existed social relations or more easily, production relations in which all the members of the society equally shared the fruits of their cooperative labour. This stems from common ownership of the means of production which were at the primitive stage of their development. There it is scientifically deduced that there existed no Democracy and hence a state. But this mode of production have passed through two developmental stages based on cooperative labour. The first was the «pre-tribal stage» and the second was the «tribal stage». This clearly proves that Democracy came into being after the appearance of antagonistic classes within the society. This really was uncovered by the history

of social development which scientifically shows that classes appeared after the division of labour took place. When the farms were separated from animal rearing and hence barter, or exchange of commodities took place among societies, or within a particular society.

The social division of labour, then, imperatively conditioned a type of competition between the farmers and herdsmen in order one group of society produces more than the other. This resulted the development of the productive forces and craft activities. At a latter stage, when the productive forces have reached a higher level of development, they came into conflict with the still backward production relations which was based on the cooperative labour. Because, the development of the productive forces have reached a stage in which an individual could produce his subsistence (with his family) and formerly a number of persons could cooperate in order to produce their subsistence and that of their families.

With that development of the productive forces it became imperative for an individual to produce more means of subsistence, then surplus labour and surplus product emerged and, consequently, the possibility of their being appropriated by other people, and hence private property came into existence.

The production of more means of subsistence by an individual with the help of his family members necessitated the disintegration of the tribal cooperative labour because, the persons occupying the positions in the clan community used their positions for personal gain, taking a significant share of the properties produced and becoming ever richer while the mass of social community became impoverished, poorer and economically dependent on the rich few.

As far as the development of the productive forces is the basis for every social progress, the more the development of the productive forces gained momentum, the more exploitation was becoming severe and the more the dependency of impoverished masses on the rich few was becoming more pronounced and gaining strong roots. Besides, the poor conditions of the toiling masses incurred heavy debts upon them which they couldn't find any possibility of stopping them or even decreasing them, because, the objective laws were operating outside their will have conditioned. Moreover, in these conditions, it became advantageous not to kill the captives, as was practice before, but to put them to work. And in the last analysis, the impoverished masses who owned debts to the rich as well as the war turned into slaves. Then the communal mode of production was replaced by the slave-owning mode of production with its own democracy and state rule.

THE SLAVE-OWNING SOCIETIES.

The form of democracy existing within a given society in a given time reflects the type of production relations. The

Democracy that existed in the slave-owning societies is marked with its crude and co-ercive character, for it was based the ownership and enslavement of one man by another. Deprived of all human rights, the slaved preponderous masses were one of the elements of the productive forces which was privately owned by the class of the Slave-owners. This type of democracy which denied the least human rights and, consequently turned the impoverished toiling masses to become part and parcel of the productive forces has its roots in the low level of development of the productive forces and hence, the production relations. It was the instrument which the Slave-owning class used in order to get their class interests as well as an instrument of co-ersion and oppression of the majority of the masses. All these factors show that there will exist class democracy, since classes exist in the social structures of the societies.

THE FEUDAL MODE OF PRODUCTION;

With the development of the productive forces the production relations of the Slave-owning societies was disintegrated and was replaced by feudalism, and hence, the Slave-owning democracy was replaced by feudal type of democracy which is not different in content from that of Slave-owning socio-economic formation due to the fact that both democracies were based on the exploitation of man by man but the feudal democracy was more refined in form.

The exploitative and oppressive content is the system itself which accepted the feudal ownership of the lands favourable for cultivation and far-

ming, the forests reservoirs as the grazing lands and all livestock and wild games. And generally it was legally accepted that all the productive forces should be owned by the feudal lords.

This demonstrates that, feudal democracy deprived the serfs from all the necessary means to own any of the productive forces at any cost. A part from this toiling masses were turned to be serfs, to work in the farms of the feudal lords while the produce was appropriated by the feuds and only small amount of the produce reached the serfs which sometimes could not suffice subsistence, (the reproduction of their labour power).

It is true that feudal democracy was more progressive than that of Slave-owning societies, for it did away the slavery system, but in contentwise, the feudal democracy was the same with exploitation and denuded all the means of production from the bulk of the societies. Although, the toiling masses were free from being slaves, then, truly they were not free in the humanitarian sense. Because, they were living under coercive democracy which lead them to starvation impoverishment and oppression, while the feudal class were enjoying the best life and getting richer every day at the expense of these toiling peoples.

In this case, and considering the objective realities of feudal democracy, which of the two antagonistic classes under feudalism enjoyed freedom? In reality the feudal class who was running the power and who appropriated almost all the fruits of the labour of the serfs was the free class, the

one who was enjoying their class democracy.

Therefore, the slave-owning democracy and feudal democracy is a scientific prove to understand the simple but scientific theoretical definition of class democracy and negates the existence of democracy in purity.

BOURGEOIS DEMOCRACY;

Bourgeois democracy is not different in essence from those of its predecessors. Because it serves for the interests of the oppressors (the bourgeois class).

It is the instrument of force and repression geared against the proletariat and all working people who are deprived from all the means of production and create all conditions which serve their impoverishment while on the other hand, it is the tool in which freed the feudal Serfs are in power and appropriated the fruits of labour of proletariat, achieve their class aims and interests. But bourgeois democracy as one of the bourgeois form of state is objectively more progressive in form from its predecessors, for it brought the conditions which freed the feudal serfs from the feudal bondage that tied them to the land and turned them to proletariat which under capitalist system will never have any possibility of owning the means of production but to work for the bourgeois class who own all the means of production that have reached and became a highly sophisticated level of development due to the scientific and technological achievements resulted from the labour of the proletariat and all working people.

As far as democracy is a form of a state which serves

the interests of the class in power, democracy in the capitalist countries serves the private class interests of the bourgeois class who are the minority of the bourgeois society while the toiling masses who are the majority of the bourgeois societies and led by the working class and the peasantry are living under the legalized oppressive conditions.

There are certain people who because of the lack of understanding bourgeois imperialist democracy, talk about non-existent advantages of bourgeois democracy over proletarian democracy. They argue that in the capitalist societies, there exist, freedom of talk, freedom of press, etc. But they failed to ask themselves, for to whom democracy exists in the bourgeois societies or does it substantively exist to equalize all the members of these societies. Taken in by the hullaballo and colourful propaganda of bourgeois democracy utilizing the extensive mass media resources at their disposal they were puzzled and confused by the lies and distortions of the true essence of bourgeois democracy. In reality, these colours are nothing else but null and void. And is aimed to dislocate, and confuse the Anti-imperialist movements who nowadays achieved unprecedented victories over imperialism. Can we believe that the poor working people, who does not have the least possible opportunity to the excess of bourgeois class mass media can express their interests? This is contrary to the laws operating under capitalism and moreover, to the objective laws governing bourgeois social relations. Because, on the one hand, freedom of talk and freedom of press play an important part in bringing down capitalism, while on the other

hand, history of social relation never experienced democracy which equalizes all classes. The main condition in which the toiling masses can expropriate the bourgeois class is to launch armed struggle so to get their rights and to establish proletariat democracy which is totally different, and more progressive than that of the bourgeois class.

In the bourgeois society, it is not strange to see that the bourgeois democracy negates all progressive movements in which the working class are aiming at in achieving their human rights; because, they violate the coercive laws and the legalized exploitation of the bourgeois class democracy.

Besides, considering the freedom of press in the bourgeois societies, it is true that, the bourgeois class who monopolized every nook of economic condition have the opportunity and excess to education, and then, to write and therefore, to express their class interests using the vast mass media services at their disposal. But the majority of the toiling masses does not get any access to the monopolized bourgeois education.

Furthermore, the democracy of the bourgeois few does not legally accept to allow the preponderous toiling masses to understand, and then, to step into, any activity, or movement which does not coincide with their class interests. In any case worker is caught red handed of being involved in an activity against the bourgeois interests, he is condemned to either penal servitude, execution or is thrown out from work.

Considering the legal laws and phrasology of modern capitalist states and more pre-

cisely, their administration, the equality of all citizens before the laws, freedom of organization etc. It is clearly seen, its hypocritical and non-sensical character. All these factor uncover, the falsehood and hollowness of bourgeois democracy, and can not deceive any of the class conscious members of the toiling masses.

Fredrick Angels analysing the exploitative characters of imperialist democracy and its predecessors, scientifically wrote, «Not only the ancient and feudal, but also «the modern representative state (capitalist state) is an instrument of exploitation of wage-la-

bour by capitals.

This statement that any class who is in power has his own democracy to suppress the other classes who are antagonistically fighting against interests, moreover, it demonstrates all democracies that preceded the proletariat democracy have an exploitative essence. And lastly but not the least, it portrays that bourgeois democracy is reflecting the production relation under capitalism and its contradictory essence and further, the transitory character of the capitalist mode of the production which, objectively will result to its replacement by the

more progressive production relations of scientific socialism that serves for the interests of all progressive forces led by the working class in alliance with the peasantry.

1. Lenin selected works vol. 3 page 29.

Democracy under socialism, is nothing else, but proletariat democracy which represent all working people, and all toiling masses. And it is the instrument which the proletariat dictatorship uses in order to suppress all forms of bourgeois imperialist maneuvers, all reactionary forces fighting against socialism.

Ethiopian air raid

(from page 33)

thers There was a great loss of livestock, drinking water from the wells at the village and commercial trucks carrying food supplies were also destroyed in the air raid.

In another raid, six planes attacked Guri-El (Galgudud Region) killing eight persons and wounding six others. Schools and houses were also destroyed.

In two other raids, war planes attacked the town of Dusamareb on the 16th and 17th of March killing 7 persons and injuring 17 others.

In these Raids, four vehicles, in the premises of the public works Department; and the tarmac road were destroyed. The war planes also caused much loss of animal life and property.

A Somali government spokesman said - «the in-

tention of the Abyssinian regime and their allies in continuously violating and invading districts in the SDR is to retaliate against the SDR for the defeats and serious losses it suffered in the hands of the western Somali and Abbo Liberation Front's forces. «However, the Somali government and people are confident that the Abyssinian regime will surely fail in their intention to disheart the Liberation Forces».

that these continued aggressions will further strengthen the perseverances, militancy and unity of the Somali people and will raise the political consciousness of the people which is progressively becoming more aware of the cause of self-determination for the Western Somali people.

The spokesman concluded

that international organization and world community are fully aware of the continued aggression waged against the SDR, by the Abyssinian Regime.

The new Somali permanent Representative at the United Nations, Ambassador Ahmed Mohamed Aden on the 16th of March briefed the UN Secretary General Dr. Kurt Waldheim about the Abyssinian raids.

Presenting his credential letter to the UN Secretary General, the Ambassador also briefed him on the situation in the Horn of Africa, and in particular about the refugees who were forced out of their homes by the Abyssinian oppression. The Ambassador pointed out that the refugees whose number now reaches one million, exert considerable burden on the resources of the country.

CULTURE AND ART



Notes on Somali culture.

— Ahmed Artan Hange —

Somali cultural heritage is a varied and vast national wealth that has been accumulated over the many centuries of the nation's historical existence. And, therefore, due to great scope of the subject matter we shall make here only an attempt at brief survey of its basic elements, namely Somali popular Dance, Song and Music.

Somali folklore is extraordinarily rich, both in form and content, and it is in this field that the creative genius the Somali people display itself to the limit of its development throughout the centuries. This fact itself indicates the existence of an ancient civilization on the Horn of Africa, which enabled such a vast folkloric literature to develop orally from time immemorial.

It is apparent that much could be learned of a peoples past through their particular culture. A characteristic feature of Somali folklore is, for instance, the absence of pantheistic system such as those of ancient Greece where a hierarchy of deities arranged all human affairs.

The abundance of national heroes and heroines who enjoyed the people's universal respect because of their good deeds is also another fundamental characteristic features of Somali folklore and culture as a whole. Perhaps one of the most celebrated characters in Somali mythological literature is Queen Arawello, around whose name is created much splendid fantasy. An

important fact about this fabulous personality is that the people over whom she ruled did not look upon her as a deity possessing superhuman qualities. Rather, she seems to have been a ruler exercising only temporal power over them.

Many tales and stories portray her as a cruel dictator whose word was the law of the land. Yet, Queen arawello is reputed to have possessed exceptional wisdom and as an ingenious diplomat who was able to direct the affairs of the state. The queen's example indicates the role women played in ancient Somali Society and is an illustration of the fact that they were equally to men and occupied the highest state positions. However, their social decadence, as viewed in this story, must have taken place in later ages due mainly to the whims and folly of the male, and so women have been unable since then to rise to their social status of the ancient days.

Queen Arawello's severity of character did not obscure her other positive qualities, for she is acknowledged by succeeding Somali generations as a national heroine who has left her indelible memory in the minds of these generations. If she was, in fact no more than a foolish tyrant who, as the legends say, could think of nothing else but the persecution of men, then this woman could not possibly have exerted so much influence

in Somali folklore literature over the ages. She must have been a lot more than that. One can visualize her as an able leader of men, asserting her authority over her domain and decisively defeating her enemies on the battle field. As legend has it, Queen Arawello, in order to test the intelligence of her subjects, once commanded them to construct a ceremonial archway similar to the rainbow. The people asked the Queen to supply them with the necessary dimensions of the rainbow, because only then could they put up the giant structure. The chief idea conveyed to us by such amusing legends is not only to show the follies of a wilful dictator, but also the remarkably high intellectual level attained by the people creating these fables and legends with which Somali folklore is exceptionally rich.

One significant factor noticeable in Somali cultural life is the revival of Somali national culture, the natural development of which had been curtailed during the preceding century of colonial rule in the Somali country. As a result of this unhappy turn of events in the history of this country, the natural talents of the Somali people were deliberately discouraged and their intellects stunted. This has been so, since it has always been a fundamental factor in European colonial policy to destroy rather than

foster the cultural value of subject nations, and replace them with the rudiments of the so-called western way of life which is, in fact, nothing more than a hollow glorification of the ideas of the colonial powers and the despising of those of the rest of mankind, the so-called conquered nations.

Finally, the possibilities of revitalising the inexhaustible fountain-heads of the ancient Somali cultures and preserving them for posterity were eventually established with the attainment of national independence.

In the vast and varied fields of the Somali cultural environment (language, literature, poetry etc), a welcome trend of new vitality and energy called forth by the needs of a resurgent society is currently observable. A young generation of poets has grown up and presently dominates the cultural field, portraying in their poetic works the characteristic features of modern Somali life as a whole. In their personal talents and artistic individuality these differ widely, yet the main theme in their poetry is the expression of popular national sentiments and ideas of Somali national freedom, unity, peace and social progress.

The preceding generation produced a host of eminent Somalis amongst whom it would be appropriate to mention Sayid Mohamed, Ali-duh, Qaman, Salan Arrabey, Rage Ugas and many others who are recognised today as the founders of Somali classical poetry. The present young generation of Somali poets now find an everlasting inspiration in the immortal art of these giant luminaries in the skies of Somali poetry.

In an age of tremendous advance in the fields of

science and technology which have greatly widened the horizons of human knowledge, and when there is a great interplay of modern thought and much discussion on what particular people have contributed much to the sum total of human civilization, there are those who are apt to baffle either intentionally or through ignorance the real historical facts of Africa's past greatness and present cultural achievements.

In the case of Somalia, various literary works have in the past been produced by British, Italian and other European scholars who were not always objective and who sought to deal with the weighty problems of Somali culture and its different fields as a whole. Most of these works whose foreign authors are considered, wrongly, as competent authority on Somali culture usually aim at the attention of foreign audiences or readers often not acquainted with Africa's cultural history and her ancient civilizations. There is often a sense of superficiality in such works due to the author's insufficient knowledge of the subject matter. There is, on the other hand, a common

tendency in most European authors to present Africa's image in false colours while, at the same time, giving an undue predominance to all aspects of western ways. In such cases, therefore, there could hardly be any scientific approach to the problems of Somali or any other African people's cultural heritage. It is a good example of the thinly veiled attempt on the part of foreign theoreticians to discredit and defile what other nations held sacred or in high esteem so as to reinstate in other lands alien ideas and cultural values. Modern

experience has ultimately taught subject nations that in fact the imposition of such alien ideals and values could destructively lead to the loss, not only of one's own culture but of one's land and liberty.

The ability of Somali national culture to regenerate and sustain itself over the preceding centuries is an indication of its characteristic richness and of its deep roots in the life of its people. This is a fact often unfortunately lost sight of by some of us in talking about cultural life.

On the other hand, if there were not a firm cultural foundation already laid by preceding Somali generations upon which succeeding generations may in turn build the magnificent structure of Somali national culture, and the Somali people were not a creative nation bearing a rich and ancient civilization; and if there were not among them men of great intellect famed in the arts and science of their ages, then evidently there could have been no such thing as Somali culture in our own time worthy of talking about here. The basic cultural identities, literature, language and traditions etc), that make us a distinct people from all others would have been lost by us long ago through the influence of foreign cultures which had been present on the Somali peninsula over the centuries. Because of its ability to absorb and utilize what was useful in these alien cultures and at the same time to withstand outside pressures seeking directly or indirectly to undermine the firm foundations on which it was based. Somali culture was able, not only to counteract all these outside conditions and environments, but to become the great treasure house that it is today.

BOOKS AND DOCUMENTS



SPEECH BY JAALLE SIAD PRESIDENT OF THE SDR ON THE OCCASION OF THE OPENING SESSION OF THE PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY, ON 24th JANUARY, 1980

JAALLAYAAL,

Today is indeed a historic one and shall always be remembered by our people as such. Every nation has its history special occasions to which it attaches more importance than others due to their impact on the over-all development leading to dramatic changes and historic legacies.

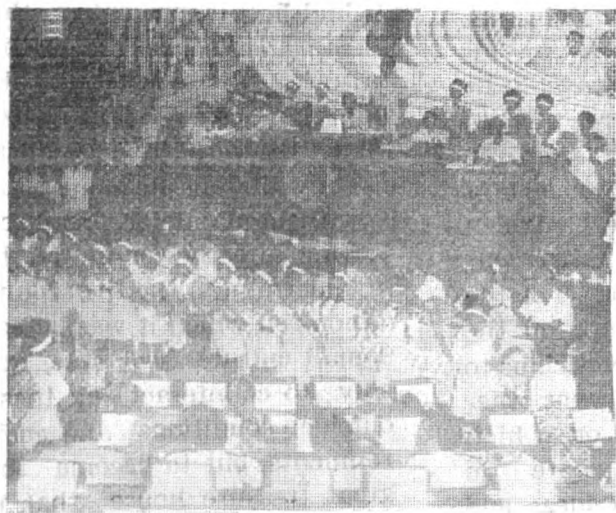
Such occasions for the Somali people include the dates of 26th June and 1st July 1960 when two parts our nation unjustly divided by colonialists, freely united into the present Republic. These occasions will always be remembered by our people, more so as our great poets marked them with their talents such as the memorial works of Abdillahi Sultan (Tima Cadde). For our people that great day of 21st October, 1969 is yet another occasion of similar significance as those I have just mentioned. As we all here recall, this was when our armed forces in fulfilment of their national duty, rose up against the previous regimes which comprised national independence and forgot about the aspiration of the Somali masses. The glorious revolution then set on the path of national reconstruction through the realisation of true independence and struggle against colonialism and neo-colonialism in all their forms in pursuit



of national unity and genuine development in all fields: political, economic as well as social.

Today we are witnessing a similarly important occasion which will be registered in our history as such. Before I go into the political significance of this occasion and the tasks that it brings with it let me briefly describe how we got here. This is due to the fact that it is imperative to remember the past in order to properly evaluate the present and adequately prepare for the future.

I am quite sure that you all remember very well the State of affairs in our country at the inception of the revolution :- total confusion in all walks of life, criminal mismanagement of public affairs, serious tribal antagonism amongst our masses, anarchy and lack of security and the almost disappearance of national independence. After the birth of the revolution the following serious questions presented themselves. After the successful take over of political power by the armed forces with the wholehearted support of the popular masses, what next? Was the objective behind the transfer of political power to the hands of the armed forces merely a selfish one? Or was it meant to eliminate the ills that were oppressing the Somali people?



Although many people were honestly asking themselves these questions, yet there was no doubt in the minds of the leader of the Revolution the path that would have to be followed. The Revolutionary Administration from the start planned to bring about basic transformation of the Somali Society. In its indicated, among other things, its full commitment to holding free and genuine elections at the most appropriate time. This also raised other questions, namely, what type of elections were in fact to be held? Didn't we meet enough problems in the previous elections? Besides, if after all we shall be having elections after some time why are we declaring the results of wars that revolutionary struggles have stages the previous one null and void, is this not waste of time?

Even though these same questions were raised by people of goodwill, yet their answers were clear to the leadership of the revolution. If the revolution was to be a successful and permanent matter there must be a radical social change affecting all aspects of life: politics, economics and social life. Since this will not come about by going back to the old multiparty system, as seen through our experience, there must be a different path. What could that be?

The Revolution did not approach this matter in a lighthanded manner because it realized that such change could not be affected through rhetoric or through promulgation of laws from above. It can only come about through the interaction of objective situation, government activity, and the peoples struggle. The effecting of this change also requires the application of a scientific world outlook. The Revolution from the beginning realised that socialism is the only scientific doctrine in this era that summarizes the course of world history and helps in the bringing about of the necessary social change. It accordingly adapted its programmes and plans in the light of this doctrine. This realization of necessity of socialism is not unique to our country. Developing countries of the Third World will sooner or later find, if some of them had not already done so, that to lift themselves by their bootstraps they will have to effect a sweeping change in their socio-economic system which more or less means the application of socialism.

JAALLAYAAL;

Since the birth of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party in 1st July 1976 many political tasks were accomplished. When the

founding Congress approved the Party Statute and Programme and elected its higher organs the Party immediately began the work of Completing its structure. This has been fully accomplished when, aside from the social organisations, the regional and district Party Committees as well as the Cells in work places and residential areas were formed. Thus the party spread in both depth and breadth, and today many people who participated in the ten years struggle are joining its ranks. Besides, many cadres who were fully trained prepared during that struggle, today take active part in the leadership whether in the regional and district Party Committees, the social organisations, Central Committees, or even this Assembly.

The Supreme Revolutionary Council had transferred all its powers to this Party which, while basing itself in all sectors of the society, is led by the working people. This fully answers the conception of the leadership which intended to transform the take over of power into the revolution of the whole people which guarantees social change. Yet this was not all. It was imperative to fully extend the participation of the people in the running of their country's affairs. This in turn meant the creation of people's Assemblies at both the national and the local level.

In my recent speech on the tenth anniversary of the 1969 October Revolution I have touched upon the political, economic and social programme of the revolution and how it was implemented. Since October celebrations were so recent I don't wish to cover the same ground but would like, even at the risk of repetition, to say a few words on the political aspect.

I have just mentioned that the necessary change required a new political system. The theory and practice of socialism teaches that this new system can only mean the organisation and creation of the Party of the new type. However, the creation of such a party cannot be established by government from above, it must come from below and has the acceptance of the people. And thus it became essential first to raise the consciousness of the people, to instil in them the ideas of patriotism and socialism, and to help the people to identify with the programme of the revolution. To bring this about in an organised and planned manner the Public Relations Office, which later became the Political Office of the Supreme Revolutionary Council, was created. Among the duties of the

this office was the political education of the masses, the training of cadres, organisation of the orientation centres, and the carrying out of the various and many campaigns which combined practical self-help schemes with theoretical understanding. Today we can say with pride that the Political Office has accomplished its in a praiseworthy manner. This continuous struggle which was conducted stage - by - stage in a programmed manner had enabled us to form the Party of the new type and its social organisations.

We have successfully accomplished this task. Last year, our people under the leadership of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party, unanimously adopted the constitution in a nation-wide referendum and later on elected the peoples' Assembly as well as the Local Assemblies.

Let me remind you what I said on the subject last October on the occasion of the celebrations for the 10th Anniversary of the Revolution: At the founding congress of the SRSP we had promised to promulgate a new constitution and people's Assembly elected by the people. Some of that promise we have fulfilled when we recently cast our votes in the referendum for the new constitution put before us by the Party. We have to fulfil the rest of the promise by electing the peoples' Assembly, a task we have to finish by the end of this year. Then our political programme, which was complementary to the economic and social plans would be complete. Then our political programme, which was complementary to the economic and social plans would be complete. Then we would achieve our aim in building a socialist and Democratic system, with its party of the new type, social and mass organisations, and the peoples' Assembly freely elected by all the population. Then, as the Revolution embarked upon at the beginning, the Party continued, and the peoples' Assembly will round off, the policy decision — making and the administration of the country will be a collective and at the same time democratic one each individual performing his task in an organised manner. After the peoples' Assembly is elected, the Government that emerges from it must, while fulfilling the country's constitution and the Party Programme, continue the struggle for progress and solve the existing and forthcoming problems in a determined, persistent and democratic manner».

JAALLAYAAL,

Coming to the foreign policy of our State, we can safely say that we are passing through a very difficult period. At present, it seems that international relations and co-operation are taking place in a confused setting. Humanity seems to be relying more and more on naked force rather than calculating reason. Ten years ago, at the time of the inception of our revolution, international relations seemed to be based on clearer principles. On the one hand, were colonialism and neo-colonialism and on the other peoples of the Third World who waged a long struggle for their independence, and who came to understand that true independence could only be realised with a self-shedding, the order of things seemed to fall into place: colonised peoples' and colonialists powers confronting one another and in the middle those who supported the former against the oppression of the latter.

Since the birth of the revolution we have been trying to develop our national economy in order to tap our dormant potential resources for the benefit of our masses and secondly, to extend the hand of assistance to those we were still languishing under the yoke of colonialism and were fighting for their strategies of our revolution based on the internationally recognized principles, foremost among which were the right of all peoples to build and transform its socio-economic set-up and to freely determine its own future. I am quite sure you are all aware of what we have achieved so far in this sphere and I don't think it needs repetition. However, I should only wish to remind you that in reality it is impossible to fulfil one's plans according to one's wishes in an absolute manner.

Today the major problems which we are facing include the predicament of a major part of the Somali people who are still being denied to the exercise of their right to self-determination (some of them are indeed in the midst of a fierce struggle for such rights).

Indeed they are being subjected to the most brutal forms of oppression and usurpation of basic human rights. The SDR sees as its responsibility to face the situation squarely. In fact, we tried on a number of occasions to forestall unfortunate consequences arising out of this situation and that appropriate solutions be found for the problems in the Horn of Africa. However, we were not the only party

to the issues involved and some of the other matters; the Gulf States are worried last they parties concerned either obstinately refused to co-operate with us in our pursuit of solutions or were blinded by false illusions and ambitions.

However, instead of the correct solution being found, we have been subjected to constant danger for the last two and half years by the presence of tens of thousands of troops foreign to the region, stationed right across our borders. For the last two and half years various attempts were being made to sabotage our economy; create chaos and confusion in our people, and threaten the existence of our Republic. Such attempts even included aggressive attacks on Somalia such as recent bombing few days ago of Galdogob and its surroundings where a number of our citizens were killed and many others wounded.

Despite all these attempts and threats at harming us we were always pursuing a peaceful and just solution for the problem of the Horn of Africa. Similarly the leadership of the Revolution never wavered from the path chosen on October 21st 1969: self-reliance and the building of a socialist society.

JAALLAYAAL,

Today the world is going through grave crises. The internal affairs of countries are being interfered with, their governments overthrown and replaced with subservient regimes, in disregard of the wishes of their peoples and the accepted norms of the international community. Instead of striving to find solutions to the burning conflicts, others are being created. Let me just mention a few problems as a matter of illustration.

Not long ago there were great hopes that Africa would now be entirely free and independent to strengthen its solidarity and unity. But unfortunately foreign influence and interference is still hampering that natural and necessary process. Among the places of serious conflict is southern Africa. We believe that to avoid further bloodshed and prolonged warfare zimbabwe should be allowed to immediately attain its independence by observing the provisions of the London peace conference. Similarly, as repeatedly advocated by African countries and international organisations, Namibia should be allowed to be free. In the Middle East no global solution has yet been reached; the Iranian Revolution, to which great importance was attached, is, in our opinion, concentrating on secondary

become the arena of conflict of interests beyond theirs; in Asia there were hopes of greater stability since the end of the Vietnam war but unfortunately Vietnamese forces invaded Cambodia and conflict is still raging there. In Afghanistan foreign forces have occupied that country ostensibly to interfere in the internal struggles of that country.

All these matters concern us as a member of the non-aligned movement, as a peace-loving country, and as a country that supports the legitimate right of peoples for independence and progress. Specifically they concern us as a country situated in the Horn of Africa and adjacent to the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean, and which finds it difficult to extricate itself from the rivalry and the struggle of the big powers over these areas.

It is possible, indeed likely, that the world will go back to a new period of cold war in which the big powers would concentrate their resources to contain each other, and thereby endanger the interests and even existence of small countries.

It is therefore essential that we re-evaluate our policy in general so as to co-ordinate and streamline the interests of the country with our long-run strategy, our hopes for a stable and co-operative relations among nations, and the difficult circumstances now pertaining in the region and the rest of the world.

JAALLAYAAL;

I have just mentioned the tasks we set before us during the tenth anniversary of the October Revolution for the rest of the year. Now that these tasks are fulfilled, what are our duties and responsibilities?

We are the elected representatives of the people. We have neither been elected by a tribe nor by a particular district, but each of us enjoys the vote and confidence of the whole electorate. We are, therefore, here for the general public interest. This is the main difference between this Assembly and the previous ones. The erstwhile parliaments failed in their Democratic mission. They became distorted institutions. Each deputy began to represent the specific interests of a tribe or family and thus the public interest was neglected. We must always keep in mind how our predecessors departed from the correct path. We must repay the confidence of the people and party. We

must remember that our nomination and election reflects the expectations in our ability and honesty.

JAALLAYAAL;

To day we find ourselves confronted with heavy national tasks. As we finish with the internal organisation of our Assembly, such as the election of its standing committee, and the various other committees, we must immediately embark on the fulfilment of other remaining constitutional responsibilities.

Although during the past ten years since the inception of the Revolution we achieved a lot in the establishment of a socialist society based on the solution of the socio-economic problems confronting the popular masses, yet we have to realistically be open-minded and aware of the fact that many difficulties do still remain with us. Revolutionary achievements does not mean the end of all problems. Far from it. It is self-evident that taking the path of revolutionary transformation means that every new stage brings with it its own new problems. Revolutionary spirit means the will and determination to surmount every obstacle that arises.

The major problems confronting us today include the realisation of a just and lasting peace in the Horn of Africa; support for the national liberation movements of Western Somalia and Abbo as well as the solution of the consequences of colonial oppression such as the incredibly large influx of refugees who are being expelled from their homes, the development of the national economy and raising the standard of

living of our people. We are passing an area when the international economy is being characterised by constant instability and confusion such as monetary crisis, inflation and energy problems. The main victims of this crisis are obviously the non-oil producing and least developed of the developing world despite the commendable efforts of the oil producing countries to help alleviate some of the burden on the economies of these countries, mainly through bilateral assistance.

We must face these economic problems courageously. Our national plans should be constantly reviewed, and increasing national production should always be the focus of our attention in order to achieve complete self-reliance. All unnecessary expenditures should be drastically cut so that as much savings as possible are realised for further investment in the national economy.

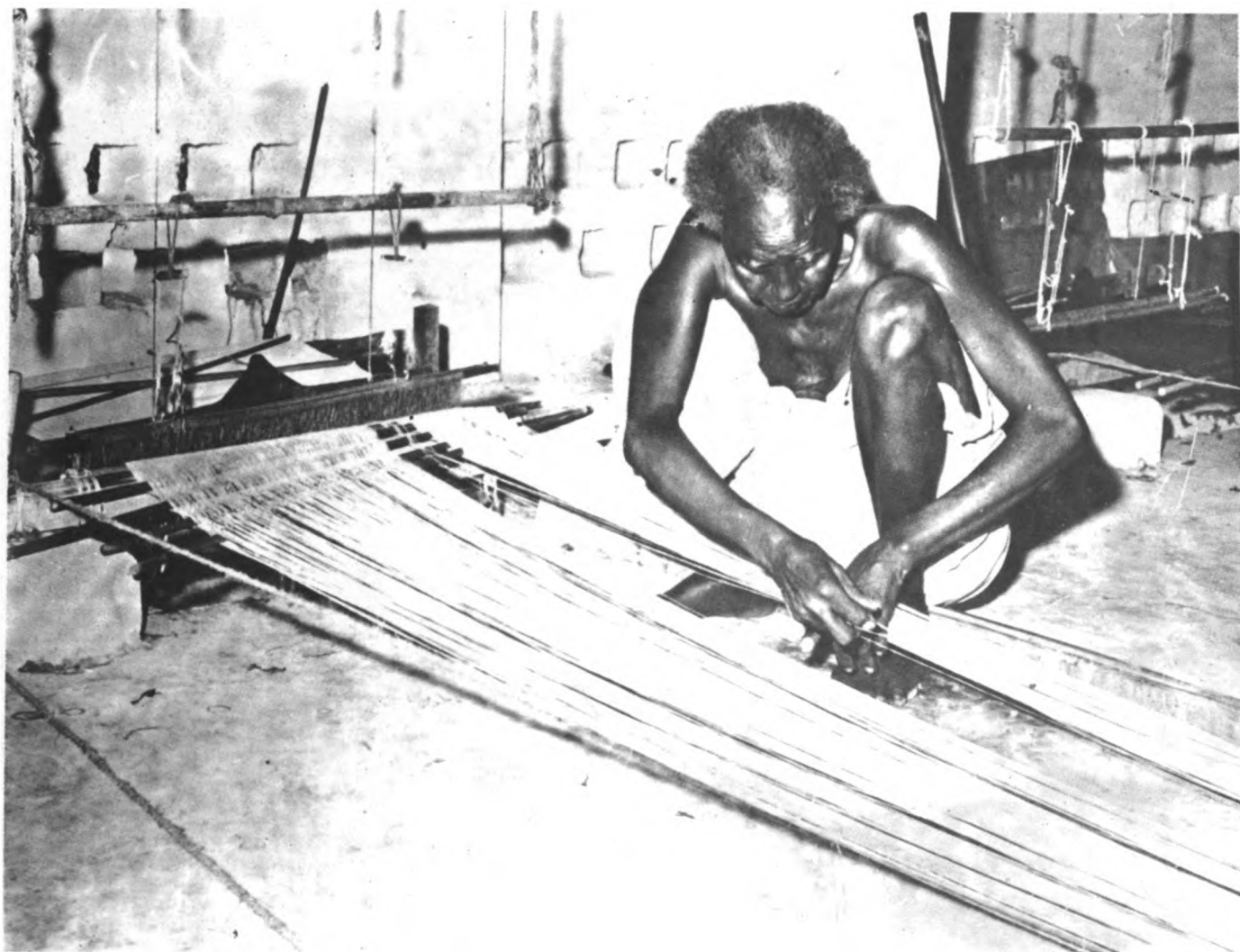
It is of utmost importance to improve the performance of our public administration so that it can efficiently fulfil its duties which is crucial for the successful realisation of national socio-economic programmes.

In this connection we will form a new government which will in turn submit to the Assembly its action programme based on the Party Programme. It is quite important to keep in mind that your contributions during the debate on the government action programme and its subsequent follow-up are of crucial value for national development.

I wish you all best of luck in the fulfilment of your important national tasks.



First Session of the peoples' Assembly.



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